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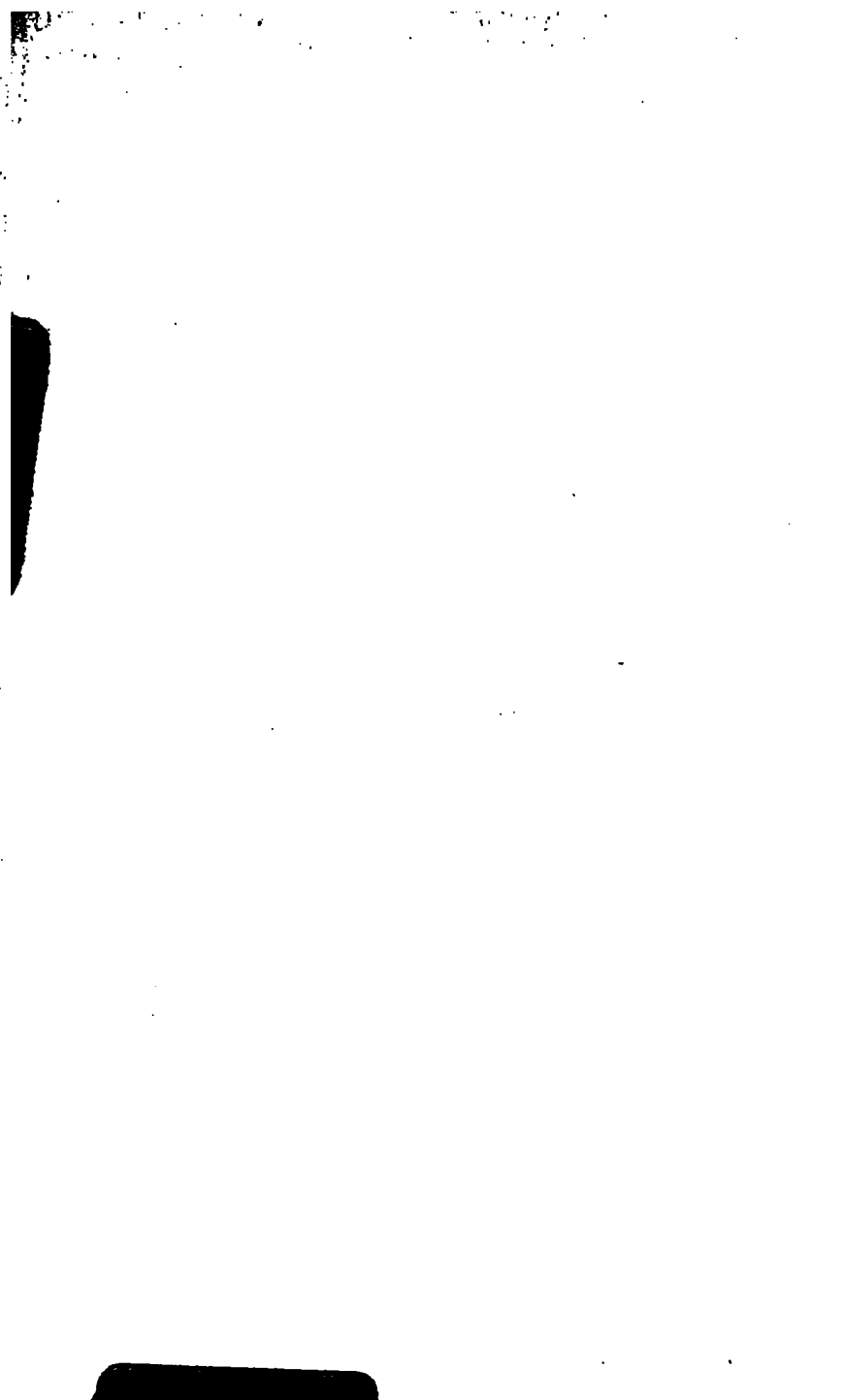
CHINA AND THE GOSPEL



AN
ILLUSTRATED
REPORT
OF THE
CHINA
INLAND
MISSION

1906

• CHINA INLAND MISSION •
• LONDON • PHILADELPHIA •
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Orma Island Mission.

STANT HONE DIRECTOR
ALTER S. SLOAN
SECRETARY
MARCUS WOOD
ORIAL SECRETARY
MARSHALL BROOKMAN & CO.

Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

July 15, 1911

W. S. Sloan Esq.

in care, copy
with heavy feet.

March 15, 1911

we need most is unbleached night-dresses—all sizes—for girls from four years of age to women's sizes.

There are so many girls, that to have two each means 300, and they would be very easy to make.

If some one would rather make jackets, I will send patterns—these should be of print or shirting; also skirts, quite plain, with hem and band, and of good width, all lengths, would be very acceptable—these also should be of strong print or coloured shirting; or if any

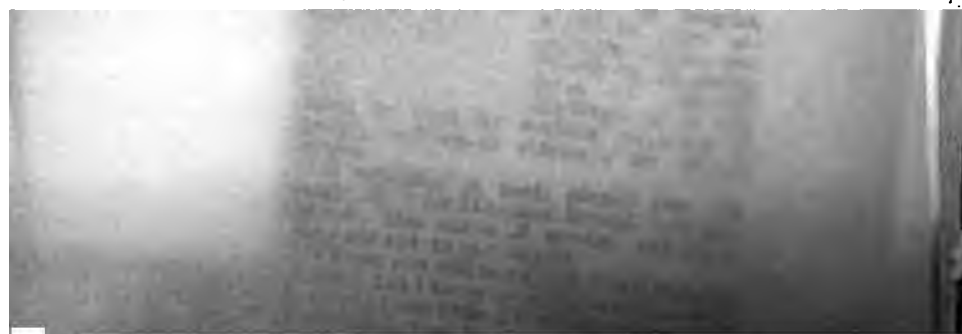
have no time for making, remnants of prints, calicoes or shirtings are always useful.

If anything is sent, please sew my name, or "for Manmad School," on *each article*; also name of sender, otherwise they are apt to get mixed.

I hope you will not think this a begging letter; but I know so many would be willing to do their little if they only knew how.

Before I close I want to again ask your



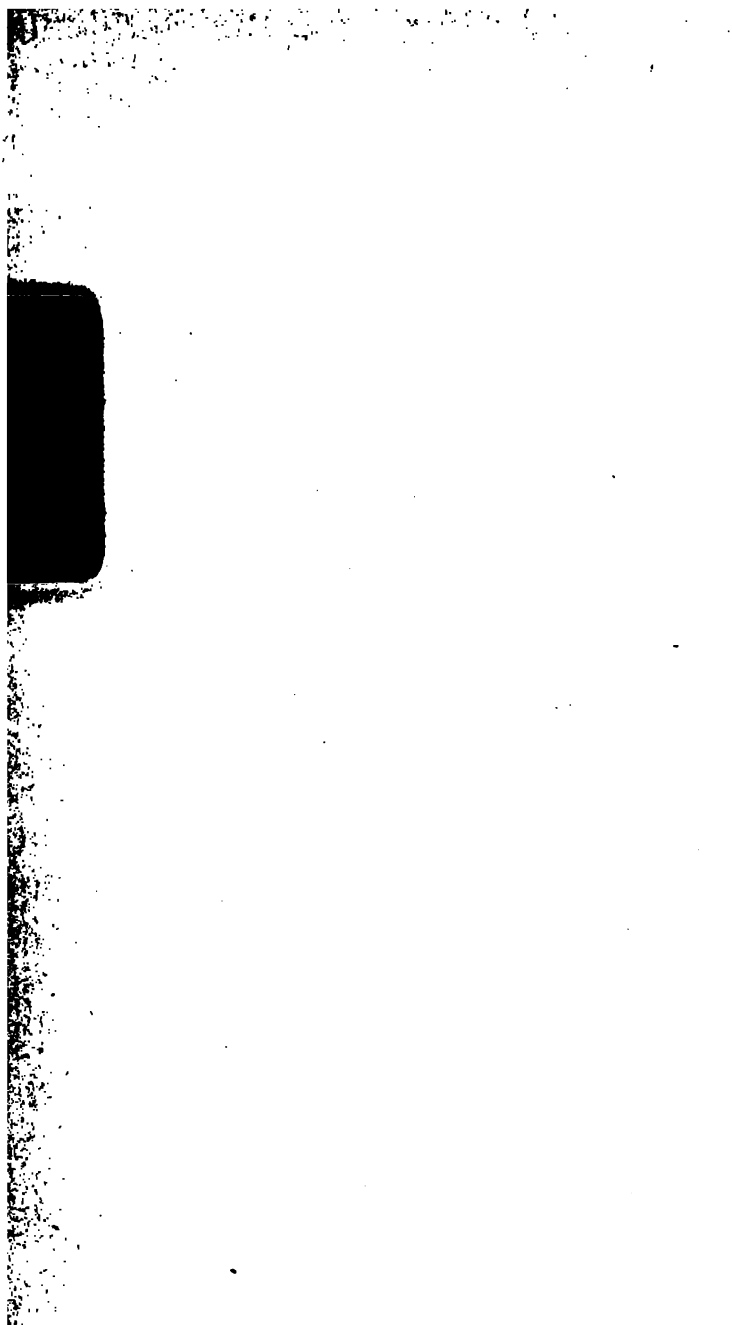


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SECRETARY,
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EDITORIAL SECRETARY,
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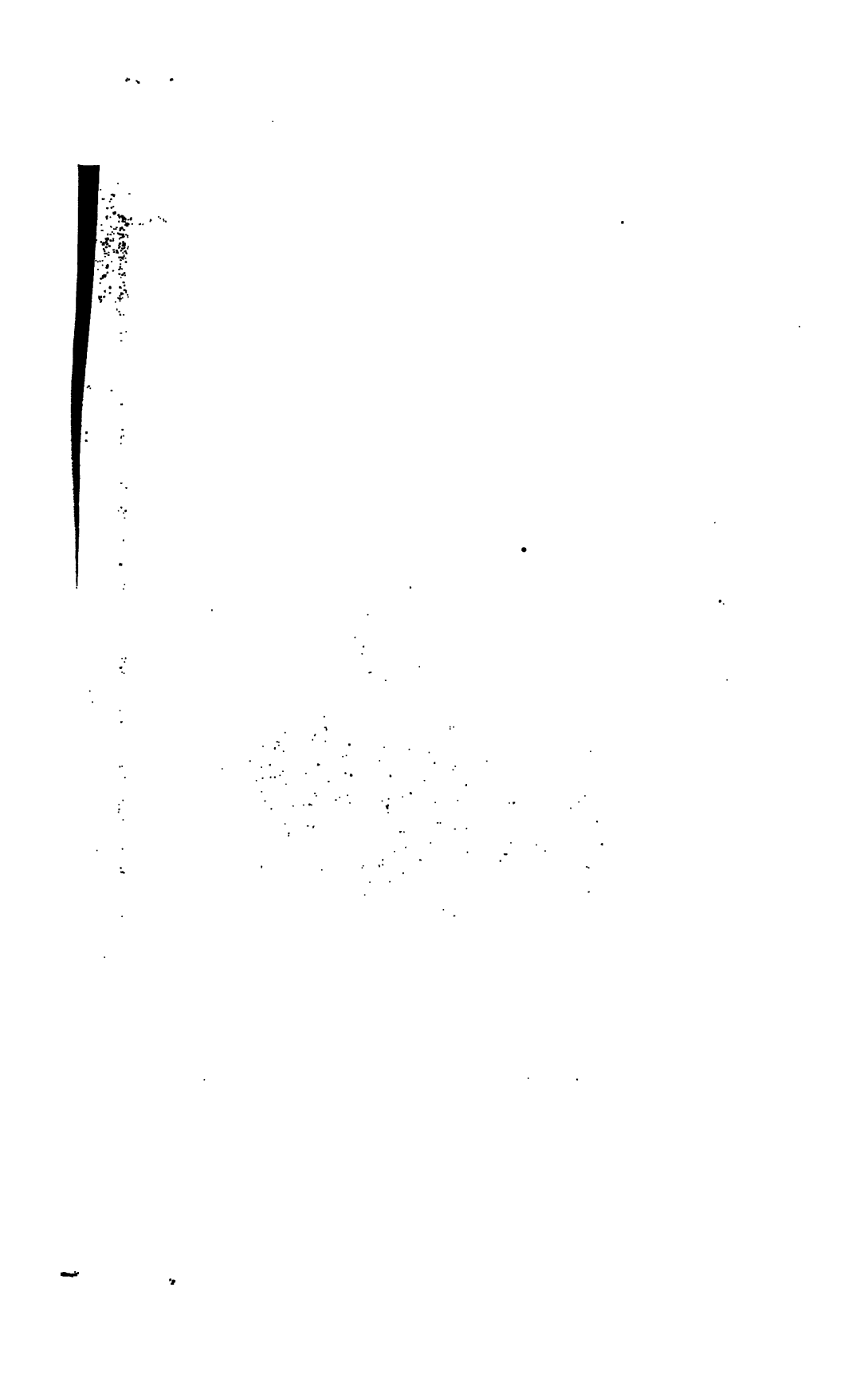
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*An Early Copy
with hearty greetings*

Marshall Broomhall



CHINA AND THE GOSPEL

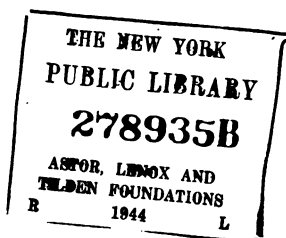
AN ILLUSTRATED^{Annual} REPORT

OF THE

✓ CHINA INLAND MISSION

1906

CHINA INLAND MISSION
LONDON, PHILADELPHIA, TORONTO, MELBOURNE



INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE title, *The Land of Sinim*, used for the C.I.M. illustrated Reports for the two years 1904 and 1905, has, in deference to a request from an Association existing in England in aid of the Church of England Mission in North China, been changed to *China and the Gospel*. This Association has for some years had a small quarterly paper issued under the same title, *The Land of Sinim*—a fact not known to the C.I.M. when that name was adopted.

Although the title has been changed, the volume has been prepared along the same lines as before. The orthography of Chinese places is that at present used by the Chinese Imperial Postal service, but it is hoped that ere another year has passed there will be published a new and permanent orthography for postal and telegraph use. When this is issued the C.I.M. will adopt the same in its maps and reports, and thus avoid the present confusion, a confusion unavoidable until this whole question has been permanently settled.

In sending forth this Report more than twelve months from the time when Mr. Hudson Taylor, the beloved founder of the Mission, was called to his reward, there are special causes for praise and thanksgiving. Not only have the temporal needs of the work been graciously provided, but the love and harmony existing within the Mission have been abundantly maintained, while increasing blessings have crowned the labours of God's servants.

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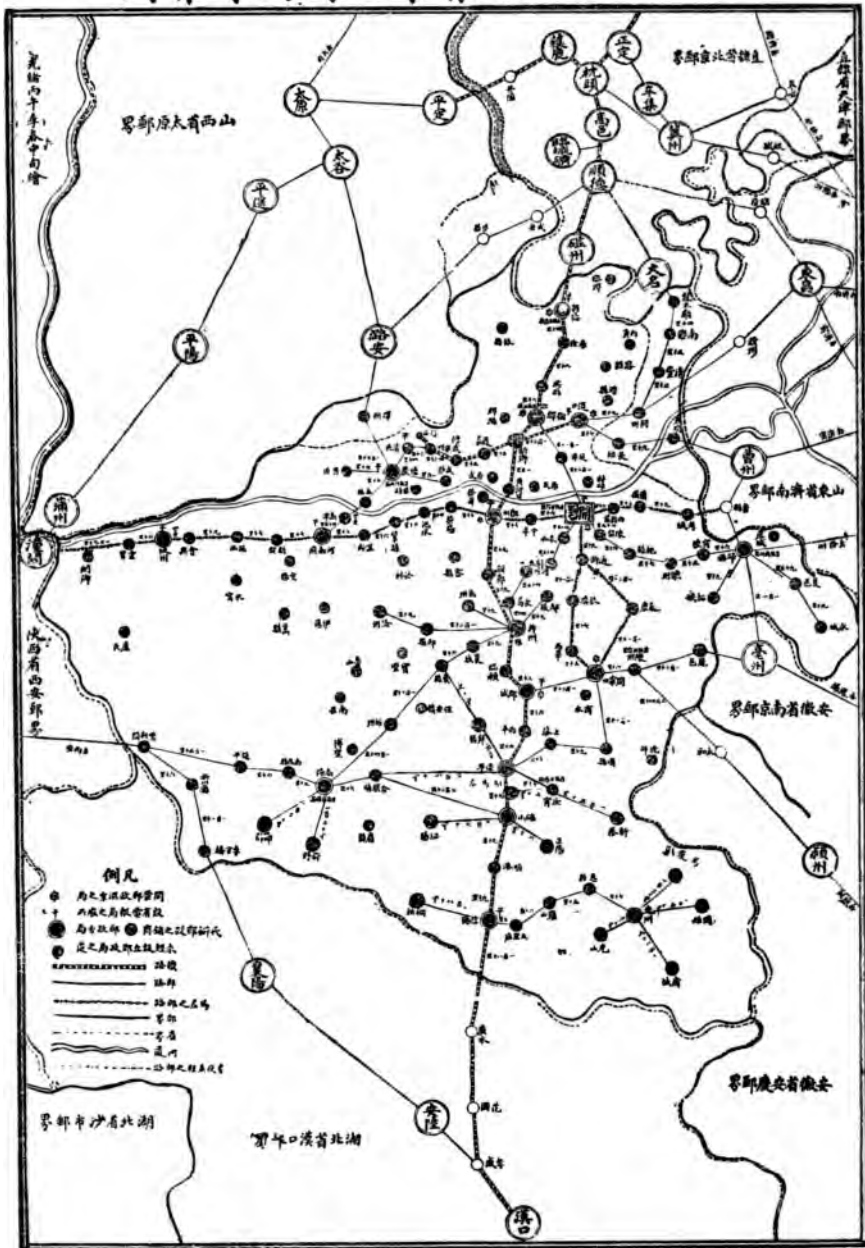
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THE CHINESE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE

“**ROUTES AND COMMUNICATIONS.**—307 more offices have been opened during 1905; new connections are numerous. Land lines by couriers now measure about 121,000 li (40,000 miles); by native boats, 15,000 li (5000 miles); and by railway lines, 8350 li (2780 miles). Some districts, and not always the most productive ones, have courier systems of enormous length; among these are—Peking, with 3200 li, for a large portion along the difficult road *via* Nankow and Kalgan to Kueihuach'èng; Taiyüan, with 3900 li, right across the mountainous regions of Shansi; K'aifêng, in the northern part of Honan, with 4700 li, partly foot and partly mounted couriers, the latter connecting at Taming-fu with the Chinan system, and through Chênchow and Tungkuan with the Hsi-an system; Hsi-an itself has nearly 7000 li, almost exclusively worked by mounted couriers running regularly up and down to Lanchow, the capital of Kansuh. The above are all important connections, which, in their way, aided by the new Peking-Hankow Railway, have revolutionised communications in North China. Before the completion of that railway the quickest way from Peking to K'aifêng, Hsi-an, and Lanchow was through Shanghai and the river; K'aifêng is now reached in two and a half days, Hsi-an within ten days, and Lanchow in twenty-one days. Taiyüan, till a few years ago some fifteen days distant, only requires one week's journey, which two years hence, on the completion of the Chên'tou branch line, will be further reduced to under two days. In Shantung the Tsingtau-Chinan Railway, completed during the year, has brought the provincial capital within twelve hours' reach from the seaboard, and, equipped with an intricate system of foot and mounted couriers, the province is now admirably served postally in all directions. . . . For overland connections, Chungking, with its 15,000 li of foot couriers, is quite remarkable; the whole of its postal connection with Central and Eastern China is kept up through one single line, Ichang to Chungking, a distance of over 1800 li, or 600 miles. In ordinary times this journey is covered by foot couriers in thirteen days for letter or fast mails, and seventeen days for newspapers or heavy mails. . . . Among other districts prominent for their land lines may be quoted Yochow, with 3800 li; Changsha, 3400 li; Hankow, 8200 li; Kiukiang, 4800 li; Foochow, 3600 li; Amoy, 4400 li; Wuchow, 5200 li; and Canton, 6200 li. Several are far beyond usual proportions in area, and concentrated efforts there are difficult at this early stage of organisation. No doubt, in course of time railway lines will transform these regions, as they have so rapidly transformed North China.”—*Report on the Post Office, China, Imperial Maritime Customs*, 1906, p. xxxvii.

大清郵政開封專界圖



REDUCED FACSIMILE OF THE CHINESE POSTAL MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF HO-NAN.

There are now 1626 Post Offices open in China, 807 having been opened during the year 1905. For fuller particulars see the Appendix.



Photo by

D. E. HOSTE,
General Director of the China Inland Mission.

A. H. Fry, Brighton.

Frontispiece

CHINA AND THE GOSPEL

AN ILLUSTRATED^{Annual} REPORT

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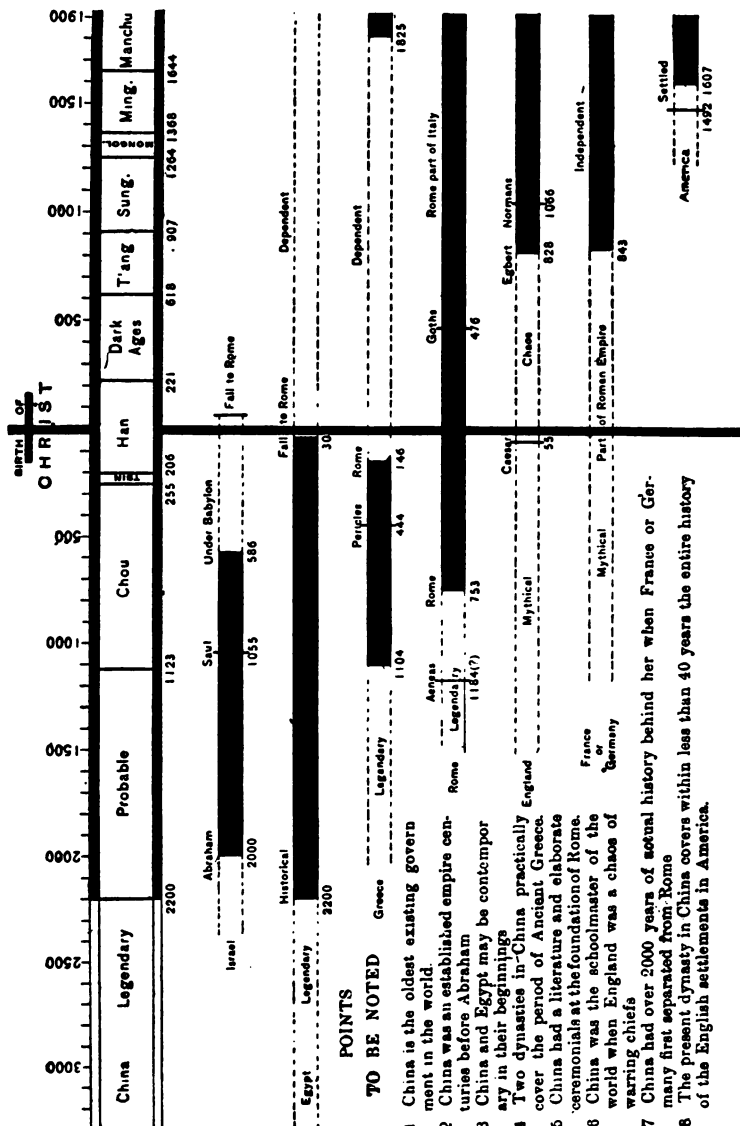
1906

CHINA INLAND MISSION

LONDON, PHILADELPHIA, TORONTO, MELBOURNE

COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL CHART.

ALICE D. ADAMS, M. A.



POINTS TO BE NOTED

- China is the oldest existing government in the world.
- China was an established empire centuries before Abraham.
- China and Egypt may be contemporary in their beginnings.
- Two dynasties in China practically cover the period of Ancient Greece.
- China had a literature and elaborate ceremonies at the foundation of Rome.
- China was the schoolmaster of the world when England was a chaos of warring chiefs.
- China had over 2000 years of actual history behind her when France or Germany first separated from Rome.
- The present dynasty in China covers within less than 40 years the entire history of the English settlements in America.

A COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL CHART.

This Chart, which compares the relative existence of China as a nation with the other nations of the world, is reproduced by the kind permission of *Women's Missionary Friend*—an American publication.

I

REVIEW OF THE YEAR—GENERAL

ANY one who will give the accompanying comparative historical chart the briefest study, will hardly be astonished at the fact that the Chinese are proud of their past history, and that they have regarded with some measure of contempt the junior nations of the world. With an empire established long before the days of Abraham, and with a history which has witnessed the rise and fall of most of the greatest empires of the world, China has, unquestionably, a national heritage of which she may justly be proud. Despised, however, by the new world powers as antiquated and decadent, she has in return despised them as upstarts and barbarians.

Compelled by force to open her doors to foreign intercourse, she has reluctantly yielded, and for many years it has appeared as though the impact of the old and new was to result in the break-up of that ancient Empire. With aggressors on the north and south who were robbing her of her dependencies, with wealthy and powerful sea-powers who were seizing her most valued harbours and exploiting her natural wealth, with a steady and ruinous inflow of opium which was poisoning her people and depleting her treasury, the "break-up of China" has appeared as a not improbable sequence.

To-day, however, the outlook has materially changed, and there are many signs which suggest the thought that China, the oldest and greatest nation in the world, may even yet attain to an equality with—if not a superiority over—her most vigorous of national rivals. With a vitality which has sustained her, and a genius which has governed her through four thousand years of chequered history, there seems every prospect that China, by the adoption of modern

civilisation, will be more than able to maintain her own in the competition of empires.

THE YEAR 1905

The year just past (1905) will stand out throughout subsequent history as the year which has, so far as man can judge, definitely secured for China a new lease of life. Delivered by the great war between Japan and Russia—a war terminated by the Treaty of Portsmouth, signed on September 5, 1905—from the dangers which have threatened her on the north, she has had Manchuria generously restored to her by that Power which only ten years previously had dispossessed her of Formosa, while the renewal of the Alliance between England and Japan, signed on August 12, 1905, guarantees among other things the integrity of the Chinese Empire. In the same connection may be mentioned the Treaties between China and Japan, signed December 22, 1905, and that between Great Britain and China concerning the great dependency of Tibet. More secure than she has been for many long years past in her relations with foreign powers, China's chief problems to-day are of an internal nature, and these she is earnestly and strenuously setting herself to solve.

While 400 millions of people cannot at the best but move slowly, there are many indications at those vital centres which affect the body of the nation that great changes are coming over China. That China has the material, both in men and resources, has never been disputed, and it has been generally conceded that, given a powerful leader, there is little that China could not accomplish. It is not improbable that that leader has already arisen, for the enormous and far-reaching reforms already introduced by the strong hand of H. E. Yuen Shih-kai are sufficient to indicate that should his life be spared to carry through what he has begun, China will be revolutionised within the next decade or two.

CHINA'S MODERN ARMY

The war correspondents who were present at the dreadful struggle between Japan and Russia have, in their subsequent visits to China, been amazed at the progress made and the efficiency already attained by the modern Chinese army. Military attachés who went, as they thought, "to see a

picnic" at the Chinese military manoeuvres, held last October, "returned to Peking declaring that they had seen a modern army, and averring that they had assisted at a display momentous and epoch-making in the history of the Far East."¹

"It would have been hard," wrote the correspondent of the *Morning Post* more recently, concerning an inspection of troops at Pao-ting Fu, "to match the smartness and precision of the movements in any parade-ground in the world. When the battalion marched past with a flat-footed German step, it was impossible not to admire the rigid straightness of their lines, the erect carriage and soldierly bearing of the men."

Writing from Wu-chang, the Rev. Arnold Foster of the L.M.S. says concerning that city: "In the camps a new generation of men are being trained in habits of prompt obedience and disciplined action, of which their fathers knew nothing. Such a training given to the tens of thousands of soldiers who are being subjected to it must greatly affect the general life of the people at large. Here," he writes, "is a new educational element in modern Chinese life."

As another and significant fact connected with the modern army of China, it must be mentioned that no opium-smoker is allowed to enter the ranks. When Manchuria alone can supply China with at least half a million of ponies, practically all fitted for mounted infantry, when troops such as have been referred to above can be multiplied indefinitely out of China's countless millions, there is a potentiality in China which may well cause the serious reflection of the nations of the world. Such facts as these alone, apart from every other consideration, would justify, and more than justify, every effort being made to Christianise China. What an armed but unevangelised China might be to the menace of the world it is appalling to even imagine.

THE OPIUM CURSE

In addition to the fact that opium-smokers are excluded from China's modern army, it is plainly manifest in other directions that China is seeking to grapple with the gigantic

¹ *The Times*, December 28, 1905. The possession by the Chinese Government of an efficient military force, is a powerful factor in favour of peace in China, as they can deal rapidly with local disorders. This has been illustrated three times recently in Shan-si, Ho-nan, and Kiang-si.

evils of opium-smoking. Among other indications may be mentioned the appeal of four of China's leading Viceroy¹—men who rule over eight of China's provinces with more than 179,000,000 of people. These men have jointly appealed to the Chinese Foreign Office requesting that Board to open up negotiations with the British Minister in Peking for the assistance of Great Britain in a scheme for the suppression of the opium curse.² The example of Japan in dealing with opium-smoking in Formosa has also inspired H.E. Yuen Shih-kai with the hope that similar steps may be taken in China, and it is stated in reliable quarters in Peking that instructions are soon to be sent to the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces to put his scheme into operation.

CHINA'S NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Among the many reforms now being advocated in and adopted by China, one of the most significant and far-reaching is that connected with her educational policy. By one stroke of the pen, a system which has been in vogue for more than a thousand years has been swept away, and that before any one is prepared to cope with the problems of a revised educational policy. The edict issued on September 2, which not only abolished the old educational system, but the very degrees of B.A., M.A., and LL.D. themselves, was the result of a memorial presented to the throne by six of China's highest officials,³ among whom are numbered some of the most conservative of the old Confucian school. A memorial backed by such a list was practically irresistible, and the edict consequently soon appeared abolishing the old, and substituting in its place a system of specialised education for which diplomas will be granted in each department. This edict has since been followed by another, issued on April 25,

¹ These Viceroy are : H.E. Yuen Shih-kai, Viceroy of Chih-li, residing at Tien-tsin ; H.E. Chou Fu, Viceroy of Kiang-su, Kiang-si, and Ngan-hwei, residing at Nan-king ; H.E. Ts'en, Viceroy of Kuang-tung and Kuang-si, residing at Canton ; H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Hu-peh and Hu-nan, residing at Wu-chang.

² Since the above was in type the British House of Commons on May 30, 1906, unanimously condemned the opium trade as "morally indefensible."

³ H.E. Yuen Shih-kai, Viceroy of Chih-li ; H.E. Chao Erh-shun, Viceroy of Lower Manchuria ; H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Hu-peh and Hu-nan ; H.E. Chou Fu, Acting Viceroy of Kiang-su and Kiang-si ; H.E. Ts'en Ch'un-hsuen, Acting Viceroy of Kuang-tung and Kuang-si ; and H.E. Tuan Fang, Governor of Hu-nan, one of the commissioners to visit Europe, and since appointed as Viceroy of Fu-kien and Cheh-kiang.

1906, abolishing the post of Provincial Literary Chancellor, and substituting an Educational Commissioner, thus completing the abrogation of the old system.

When it is remembered that the change affects about two millions of Chinese graduates and undergraduates, the far-reaching import of the step will be somewhat realised. It is estimated that China will need more than a quarter of a million primary schools alone to bring her educational system into line with that in vogue in Japan. For this great need she has not yet the supply of teachers, so that, though the old system has been abolished, the student class liken themselves to men groping in the dark who "cannot find the way," or to weavers, whose loom has been disorganised, who "cannot find the thread." It is not to be wondered at that the missionary, under such circumstances, is not a little perplexed by the importunate pleadings of the student class for direction and guidance in the matter of education. How rightly to use this opportunity, without being turned aside from the primary duty of preaching the Gospel, needs not a little wisdom and grace.

In the effort to grapple with the educational problem thus created, the temples of China are being converted into schools, and the old examination halls into colleges, while thousands of Chinese young men are flocking to Japan.¹

In Peking the old Examination Hall, which had accommodation for more than 10,000 students, is being, or has been, transformed into a naval college, while the Peking University is being enlarged, the site of the new buildings covering an area of 20,000 Chinese acres,² and the dormitories being sufficient to accommodate 20,000 students.

In an interesting article on the educational outlook at Wu-chang, the Rev. Arnold Foster of the L.M.S. recently wrote:—"One effect of the present educational movement

¹ "Two young men who set sail from Chekiang nine years ago were the first Chinese students to be officially commissioned to go to Japan. Three years ago there were 591 Chinese students in Japan; in 1904 they increased on an average at the rate of 100 a month. At the beginning of January 1905 there were 2406 Chinese students in Japan; by the end of November they numbered 8620. Ninety-eight per cent of the Chinese students in Japan are at Tokio. They come from all parts of China, with, so far, the exception of Kansu. Hunan, once the most backward province, is now in the lead with 17 per cent of the total number; Hupeh, Kiangsu, and Szechuan send about 13 per cent each, and Chekiang, Chihli, and Kuantung about 7 per cent each. The remaining 23 per cent is fairly evenly distributed among the ten other provinces. It is thus seen to be a movement of national dimensions and therefore of national significance."

² About 3000 English acres.

has been largely to transform the appearance of Wu-chang. Colleges and school buildings have been going up in all parts of the city. Large vacant spaces that many years ago were open to the public have now been fenced in for college grounds. Bookshops abound, in which maps, diagrams, and Western school-books, etc., are on sale. In one very large depot, maintained by the Viceroy, all sorts of educational apparatus, from a slate-pencil to a manikin, can be had at reduced rates. . . . To-day the streets of Wu-chang swarm with soldiers and with students. Boys, young men, and men of middle age wearing uniforms of the various schools and colleges are everywhere to be met with. Sunday is a holiday in all the schools, and on that day the students are specially in evidence. A few come to our services. Some of us are contemplating special services for their benefit, and indeed something in this way has already been attempted."

MODERN CHINA

Dr. Griffith John, whose more than fifty years in China specially qualifies him to speak, has recently written:—"China is not only waking up, she is awake, and very much awake. The China that I found asleep, on my arrival at Shanghai fifty years ago, is now all alive and going to school again, and is doing so willingly, gladly, eagerly. I have just been looking over something I wrote about China and the mission work in China ten years ago, and it reads like ancient history. It is practically true of the state of things then existing, but it has very little application to what I see around me to-day. We are in a new China already. What an opportunity is opened up before the Missions in China these days. There is no reason why China should not be evangelised within this century, so far as China herself is concerned."

While the Chinese have always been lovers of their country, their patriotism has of necessity in the past been somewhat of a local and provincial nature, but with the coming of means for quicker communication, with the linking of distant provinces by the telegraph wire, and with the more rapid dissemination of news by an ever-increasing daily press, the spirit of the people, which has always been "China for the Chinese," is now finding expression in united and concerted action. The serious boycott of American merchandise, which has, according to *The Times*, decreased American

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Photo by

THE APPROACH TO SHANGHAI.

M. Bruchamp.

Shanghai, situated on the Hwang-pu river, is about ten miles from the sea, not far from the mouth of the Yang-tz. The picture shows the last bend of the river before Shanghai is reached. The two boats in the foreground well illustrate the way the Chinese propel their boats with the stern oar.

The Great Eastern

imports into China by 70 per cent,¹ and the redemption by China, at the cost of £1,350,000, of the right to build the Canton-Hankow Railway, with other similar movements connected with railways and mining syndicates, are abundant proofs of this new spirit.² "European papers condemn the cry of 'China for the Chinese,' but surely," writes the Peking correspondent of *The Times*, "betokening as it does the awakening of a consciousness of nationality, the movement is one requiring friendly guidance and encouragement."

While a Chinese Foreign Minister has recently acknowledged that China is not yet ripe for the abolition of the extra-territorial rights claimed by foreigners, China is steadily seeking to amend her judicial system, and has during the past year abolished torture from her courts of law.

THE POPULATION OF SHANGHAI

An interesting indication of the increasing intercourse between East and West is seen in the figures of the recent quinquennial census of the foreign and native populations of Shanghai and by the trade returns of China. Between 1887 and 1897 the foreign trade of China nearly doubled itself, while between 1897 and 1905 the increase was equal to 70 per cent. According to that census there are 11,497 foreigners in Shanghai, of whom 3713 are British, 2159 Japanese, 1329 Portuguese, 991 Americans, 785 Germans, and 568 Indians. The increase of the Japanese from 736 in 1900 to 2159 in 1905 is striking and significant. The Chinese population in the foreign settlement, exclusive of the French section, was 125,665 in 1885, 240,995 in 1895, and

¹ The following figures given by Mr. James R. Morse of the American Trading Company need little comment. They show the power of a bloodless war.

"Our purchases on orders from Chinese, beginning with July 1904, have been as follows:—

July to December 1904	\$1,491,300
January to June 1905	1,095,000
July to December 1905 (after the boycott)	290,750
January to March 1906	32,500

This month we have had no inquiries from Shanghai for cotton goods. In my opinion, our only salvation is the passage of the Foster or some similar Bill assuring the better treatment of officials, students, and merchants desirous of visiting this country."

² Mr. Consul-General Fraser in his Report on Hankow for 1905, says:—

"The Chinese authorities are showing a determined disposition to recover China's resources of profit and power—in other words, to curtail to the utmost the rights granted to foreigners by the treaties."

452,716 in 1905, which shows that it has nearly doubled itself every ten years.

Though China, with its great rivers and vast and populous plains, frequently suffers more or less severely from floods, the floods of 1905 have been more than usually disastrous, and have extended over areas as far apart as Yun-nan, Si-chuan, and Shanghai. In Si-chuan it is estimated that as many as 8820 houses were damaged, while round about Shanghai and the mouth of the Yang-tz from 2000 to 3000 persons were drowned, and the damage done to property in Shanghai alone was estimated to be not less than £1,000,000.

LOCAL RIOTS

On the whole China has been maintained in peace throughout the year, although in several districts local risings have threatened missionary operations. At Lien-chou, in the province of Kuang-tung, the riot unfortunately led to the loss of the lives of four members of the American Presbyterian Mission and one child. That at Chang-pu resulted in the destruction of the property belonging to the English Presbyterian Mission; while at Nan-chang Fu five Roman Catholic priests, and Mr. and Mrs. Kingham and child, of the Brethren's Mission in Kiang-si, lost their lives. The riot at Shanghai might have had more serious consequences, had not the prompt action of the various Powers represented there taken the matter in hand at once.

While the fears of friends at home have been, not unnaturally, aroused by these disturbances, there seems little ground for apprehending any general rising in China. These troubles have all been of a local nature, with local causes. The Peking correspondent of *The Times* wrote on April 20, 1906:—"I can discover no reason for the exaggerated fears with which the world has been regarding China for some time past. In this vast empire, with its crude methods of police, its deplorable administration of justice, its national ignorance, and the credulity of its people, local disturbances may occur at any time, but there is no reason for apprehension that the position of foreigners in China is more insecure than at any time during the past fifty years."

GENERAL MISSIONARY PROGRESS

On all hands evidences show that mission work is being

greatly prospered, the chief difficulty of the workers being their inability to cope with the overwhelming opportunities which appear on all sides. Writing of the changed spirit of the people, Dr. Griffith John has recently said :—

“I have been thinking a good deal these days of the ease with which the idols are being dislodged, and the temples converted into schools. There was a time when it would have been dangerous for the officials to attempt such profanation of sacred things. Some great change must have come over the minds of the people, and the question is, to what this change is to be ascribed. I ascribe it to the missionary teaching that has been going on during the past fifty years, and I have no hesitation in ascribing it in a large measure to the Christian literature that has been sown broadcast on the face of the land. The people’s faith in the idols has been greatly undermined, and this will account to a great extent for the things we see to-day.”

As an illustration of the progress that has been made in the opening of mission stations a few facts concerning the work in the one province of Sī-chuan may be given. Prior to 1876 there was not a single missionary settled in the province, nor a single mission station. In 1877 the work was commenced by the opening of Chung-king as a mission centre. By 1886, ten years later, 3 other stations were opened, and by 1895 there were 22 stations scattered throughout the vast province. At the end of last year, 1905, there were in all 300 stations and out-stations in the province, manned either by the foreign worker or the native pastor or evangelist. This is, of course, counting the work of all Societies. In connection with this encouraging fact, it must, however, be stated that there are 3000 towns and villages still unopened to the Gospel message—not unopened because the people are hostile, but because the staff of workers is wholly inadequate to avail itself of the opportunities.

BIBLE CIRCULATION

Few things are more encouraging than the continuance of the remarkable sales of Scriptures in China. During the year, the British and Foreign Bible Society printed in China 1,300,968 Bibles and Scripture portions, being an increase of 109,617 on the previous year; while their issues to missionaries and sub-agents amounted to 1,219,048, or an increase of

126,000 on the issues of 1904. The National Bible Society of Scotland likewise reports an increase in its issues, 907,274 Bibles and portions having been issued during 1905, as against 883,490 in the previous year, or an increase of 98,490 copies.

Taking the actual circulation—not issues¹—of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the last few years, the figures read as follows:—

Total circulation prior to 1900	8,240,573
Circulation for 1900	604,462
" " 1901	431,446
" " 1902	872,304
" " 1903	933,965
" " 1904	1,088,333
" " 1905	1,075,180

Total circulation of B. and F. Society to date 13,246,263

Taking the Bibles and Scripture portions issued by the three great Bible Societies in China for the year 1905, the figures are as follows:—

The British and Foreign Bible Society	1,219,048 copies
The National Bible Society of Scotland	907,274 "
The American Bible Society	537,304 "

Giving a grand total for the year of 2,663,626² "

or an advance of about one-third of a million on the previous year.

When it is remembered that nearly all these books are sold,³ it will be seen that there is a steadily growing demand in China for the word of God. What the influence of such literature is, has already been referred to in the quotation from Dr. Griffith John's letter.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION

While it is not possible in this Report to give the figures showing the circulation of tracts issued by the many Tract Societies in China, the returns of the Central China Tract

¹ Some of the books issued from the Bible House may still be among the missionary's stock. These are not counted as in circulation.

² As the three Societies sometimes buy certain Scriptures the one from the other, which count as sales, a small number of the books mentioned in this total have been counted twice.

³ Of the 1,219,048 issued by the B. and F. Society, all but 28,611 copies were sold, and of the 537,304 issued by the A. B. Society, all but 10,379 copies were sold.

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OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES PRESENT AT THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION PRESS AT CHEN-TU, WEST CHINA.

This picture well illustrates the changed attitude of the Chinese officials towards missions and foreign affairs. The officials seated in the front row, reading from the reader's left to right, are: The Provincial Judge, the British Consul Campbell, Viceroy Hsi-ling, the Assistant Farar General, and the Provincial Treasurer.

Society are sufficient to show what a great work is being accomplished in this department of Christian activity. With the growth of the work, Tract Societies have been springing up all over China. In the form of a most interesting little brochure entitled *Light in the East*, the Central China Tract Society has issued its thirtieth Annual Report. According to this the total circulation of this one Tract Society since 1875, when it was founded, has been 26,007,917 publications, of which 2,565,524 were circulated last year. When it is remembered that these tracts have found their way not only into the various provinces of China, but into Manchuria, Mongolia, Siam, Tonquin, Australia, the Straits Settlements, California, British Columbia, Japan, Korea, and almost all the places where the ubiquitous Chinese are to be found, it will be seen how great is the importance of such tract work.

The following figures show the circulation of this one Society during the last few years :—

Tracts circulated from the C.C.T.S. during	1902	.	1,470,699
„ „ „	1903	.	2,171,655
„ „ „	1904	.	2,530,180
„ „ „	1905	.	2,565,524

In view of the increasing opportunities before this Society, it has been decided to erect special premises for the better conduct of the work, and these are to be regarded as a memorial of Dr. Griffith John's Jubilee in China, Dr. John having been from the beginning the heart and soul of this Tract Society.

Among the items of general interest connected with the progress of the Gospel in China should be mentioned the triennial gathering of the Chinese National Christian Endeavour delegates at Ningpo. The audience on this occasion numbered as many as 1500 persons who had come—despite the untoward conditions of the weather—from every coast province and every open port from Chefoo to Canton, as well as from provinces as far east as Ho-nan, Hu-peh, and Hu-nan. Foreign delegates also came from Japan, Korea, the Sandwich Islands, the United States, with speakers from England, Australia, and Germany.

One item of special interest was the presence of the three principal officials of the city at the session when the duty and relation of Christians to their respective Governments was discussed, the officials themselves addressing the audience on this subject, recommending the Christians to obey the

instructions which had been read to them from the Apostle Paul's Epistle to the Romans and from 1st Peter. This fact is but one of the many evidences of the changed attitude of the official classes to the work of foreign missions. Such a thing would have been impossible only a few years ago.

In the Appendix at the end of this volume will be found some interesting facts and statistics which, if viewed from the standpoint of Christian missions, emphasise the importance of the evangelisation of China. The rapid progress of events in that land calls for strenuous efforts on the part of the Christian Church.

II

REVIEW OF THE YEAR—C.I.M.

“Remember them that had the rule over you, which spake unto you the word of God; and considering the issue of their life, imitate their faith. Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day, yea and for ever.”—Hebrews xiii. 7, 8.

THIS Apostolic injunction comes home with peculiar force to the China Inland Mission to-day; for, since the last Annual Meeting was held, the beloved Founder and Director, Mr. Hudson Taylor, has been taken from our midst. It is well, therefore, that we should Remember, Consider, and Imitate; for, though he is gone, Jesus Christ, his Confidence and Leader yesterday, is the same for us to-day, yea and for ever. “Daily and increasingly we would pray that the remembrance of the blessed departed may be made, in the hands of the Spirit of God, a moral power upon us. The recollection of their ‘conversation’ and its ‘end,’ of the standard with which alone, in sight of death, they could be content, shall be welcomed in upon our lives. It shall tell upon our highest duties, upon our most minor habits, as a forming, chastening, ennobling, sanctifying force.”

The death of Mr. Hudson Taylor has not unnaturally emphasised, in a more public manner, the magnitude of the responsibility which rests upon his successor in the General Directorship, although Mr. D. E. Hoste accepted the office of Acting General Director of the Mission in 1901, and that of General Director in 1903. With deep gratitude to God for the gifts and graces with which He has endowed His servant for the weighty and onerous office to which he has been appointed, we would bespeak for him a special place in the prayers of all friends of the Mission. The momentous issues of missionary work, involving both the honour of God’s name and the welfare of immortal souls, call for the most

earnest prayer and strenuous effort. May we not be found wanting!

THE HONOURED DEAD

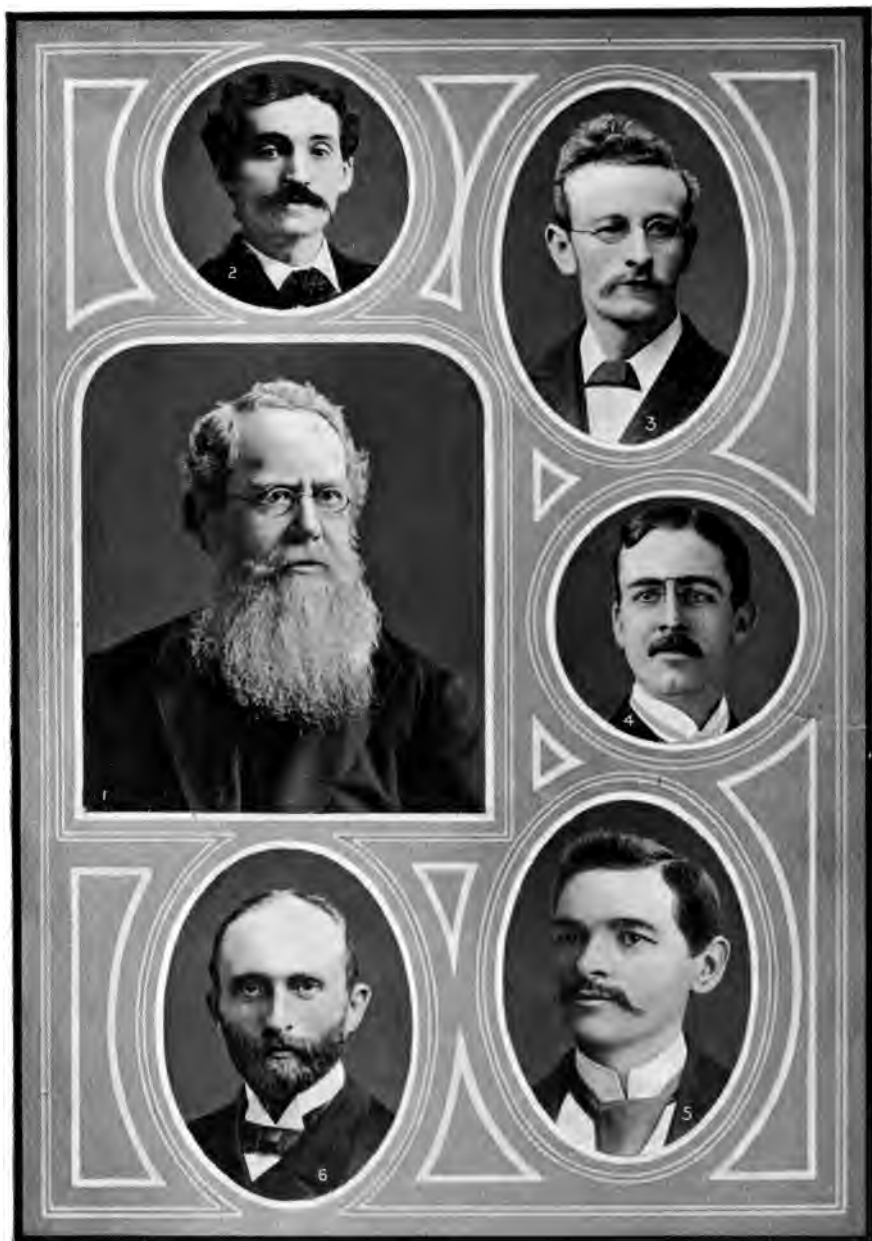
It is no small cause for thankfulness that, though the summer last year was the hottest known for a long time, the health of the members of the Mission was wonderfully preserved, while only six were removed by death. The names of these are: the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, the beloved founder and director of the Mission, to whose home-call reference has been made in the opening paragraphs of this Report; Mr. A. E. Arnott, who died of consumption in Australia; Mr. H. C. Burrows, formerly Lieutenant in H.M. Navy; Mr. Charles Chenery, who was accidentally drowned when travelling by boat in Kwei-chow; Dr. A. L. Shapleigh, who died of small-pox, and Mr. B. T. Williams, whose death resulted through blood-poisoning while in England on furlough.

NEW WORKERS

During the year 44 new workers joined the ranks of the Mission, bringing the total membership of the Mission up to 849, which is the highest number yet reached. While rejoicing in this increase in the number of workers seeking to make known the "unsearchable riches of Christ" to the perishing millions of China, there is need for earnest and constant prayer, that the Mission may be kept faithful to those high and holy traditions which it has inherited from him who, under God, laid the foundations of this work. History points to the danger of decline in all human organisations, and nothing but earnest prayer, with spiritual watchfulness, can save the Mission from this peril.

The arrivals in China from the various countries are as follows:—

Country.	Returned.		New workers.		Total.
England . .	12 men,	11 women	6 men,	14 women	43
N. America . .	0 " 3 "		2 " 0 "		5
Australasia . .	2 " 5 "		4 " 2 "		13
Germany . .	3 " 2 "		2 " 3 "		10
Sweden . .	2 " 1 "		3 " 4 "		10
China . .	0 " 0 "		0 " 4 "		4
	19	22	17	27	85
Total . .	41		44		85



IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of the following members of the C.I.M. who fell on sleep during 1905 :—

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. J. Hudson Taylor. | 3. Charles Chenery. | 5. A. E. Arnott. |
| 2. B. T. Williams. | 4. A. L. Shapleigh. | 6. H. C. Burrows. |

“ His servants shall serve Him ; and they shall see His face ; and His Name shall be on their foreheads.” *REV. xxiii. 3, 4.*
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Of the 849 members of the China Inland Mission on January 1, 1906, 156 were associates connected with six affiliated Societies. The following table will give at a glance the Mission's staff and stations:—

	Men.	Single Women.	Wives.	Widows.	Total.	Stations.
Members . .	271	221	184	17	693	158
Associates . .	64	54	36	2	156	47
	<u>335</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>205</u>

BAPTISMS

The privilege has been again granted to the Mission of seeing a gracious harvest to the labours of its workers. The baptisms reported last year for 1904 numbered 2476, which was the highest recorded in any year up to that time. This year the reports, so far as they are to hand, give a total of 2541 baptisms, which number will in all probability be slightly increased when the full reports are to hand. It will thus be seen that during the last two years more than 5000 Chinese have publicly confessed their faith in Christ by baptism, and been united in fellowship with those believers connected with the work of the China Inland Mission alone. From the commencement of the Mission's work in China, it has been privileged to receive into Christ's Church by baptism 21,648 persons, many of whom have already entered into the presence of their Lord. Shall we not pray that all those who are yet spared (14,078) may be filled with God's Holy Spirit, and be made His instruments for blessing among their own people?

INCOME

While faith has been tested, and that at times somewhat severely, it is once again the Mission's joy and privilege to raise its Ebenezer in testifying to God's mercy in supplying the financial needs of the work.

The following is a brief summary of the total income of the Mission from all sources during 1905. The full balance-sheet for England, the United States and Canada, and Australasia, with an abstract of the Associates' funds,¹ will be found at the end of the volume.

¹ The funds of the Associate Missions are simply transmitted from the various Societies to their workers on the field.

The total income of the Mission from all sources during 1905 was as follows:—

Received in England	£45,034	5	1
„ United States and Canada (\$51,786·22)	10,788	15	11
„ Australasia	3,225	11	0
„ China	2,997	5	5
	£62,045	17	5
Received in China for Associate Missions	10,860	10	1
	£72,906	7	6

For the sake of comparison the following figures giving the total income of the Mission from all sources for 1904 are given. They are as follows:—

Received in England	£42,036	7	5
„ United States and Canada	9,691	1	2
„ Australasia	3,667	16	8
„ China	1,938	5	6
Total	£57,323	10	9
Received in China for Associate Missions	8,300	16	1
Grand Total	£65,624	6	10

From these figures it will be noted that the income for 1905 shows a total increase of £7282:0:8 over that for 1904, though the increase is only £840:7:5 over that received during 1902. For this gracious provision, all given in answer to prayer, it is right that thanks should be given to God, by “many persons on our behalf.” May He who is no man’s debtor reward all those who have so generously given of their substance, and have thus sought by their gifts and prayers to have fellowship with God’s servants in China. How precious many of these gifts are, only He who sitteth over the treasury is really able to know. The following letter, only one of many equally touching gifts, will indicate the self-denial so frequently associated with those who contribute of their substance to the furtherance of God’s work in China:—

MY DEAR MR. — Last Whit Monday I borrowed a map from you and gave a short address on China at our anniversary gathering. A young widow in humble circumstances, having had to break up her home and store her furniture, that she might take a situation, felt, while listening to my remarks, that she must devote her dining-table and two vases to the Lord, for China. She has just disposed of them, and I now have the pleasure of enclosing postal order for 29s. from her.

While deeply grateful to God for the increase in income which He has granted, it is only necessary, to avoid any misapprehension on the part of the friends of the Mission, to state that, with the increase of the Mission's staff, which is now higher than ever before, and the decrease in the exchange, the increase of income does not betoken any superabundance in the Mission's financial position, though all need has been most graciously supplied. Viewed from the standpoint of a gold currency, the increase appears more than is the fact when it is viewed from the standpoint of the actual value of the money on the field. For some time past the exchange of gold into the silver currency of China has been against the interests of the Mission. In illustration of this it may be said that whereas £1000 at the beginning of 1905 would exchange for 8000 ounces of silver in Shanghai, the same sum in December 1905 would only obtain 7000 ounces of the same currency. At the same time it may also be mentioned that with the opening up of China the cost of living has a natural tendency to increase.

SELF-SUPPORT

Year by year there are increasing signs that the Church in China is beginning to recognise its responsibility in becoming a self-supporting, self-propagating, and self-governing Church. In last year's Report, reference was made to a determination on the part of the Churches connected with the Bing-yae centre to provide annually \$450 towards the pastoral needs of their Churches, with the addition of a sliding scale of \$6 per annum, until they could bear the whole financial responsibility. Not only have they fulfilled their undertaking, but they have far exceeded it. Instead of \$456, which was the burden they had undertaken for the year, the Church contributed no less than \$611 towards pastoral expenses, while in addition to this they built four new churches, with four manses for their Chinese pastors, towards the expenses of which undertaking they contributed \$1043. The total contributions of the 537 members connected with this Bing-yae Church amounted to \$1839.

In Kwei-ch'i, in the province of Kiang-si, the Church contributed over \$500, while at Kan-chow, in the same province, the Chinese contributions amounted to \$232, or an average of nearly \$4 per member. In the province of

Shan-si the total contributions of the Chinese Christians amounted to 1233 Shan-si taels, or about £200 in English money, apart from what they subscribed towards the expenses of their schools, etc. These are but some encouraging illustrations of the way in which the Church is seeking to bear its own financial burden.

To the many friends who have read the helpful biography of Pastor Hsi, it will be of interest to know that 1100 men and women in the Hung-tung district passed last year through the Opium Refuges, which owe their origin to him. One of the results of this work has been that during the year several new villages have been opened to the Gospel, while about 150 families are known to have given up idolatry and professed their faith in Christ, not to speak of the goodly number of well-tested former opium-smokers who have during the year been received into the Church by baptism.

SOME SPECIAL ITEMS OF THE YEAR

Attention may be called to one or two special features of the past year's work. In the far north-west, Mr. G. W. Hunter has been itinerating alone in the new frontier province of Sin-kiang. The lonely and trying nature of this work, in a region where there are no resident Protestant missionaries, is such that we would bespeak for him a special interest in the prayers of God's people.

In the south-west a gracious work of God's Holy Spirit among the Miao aborigines has been manifest, and wisdom and grace are needed to rightly control and direct this movement. Also from several other far-separated districts a distinct movement of God's Spirit among the people is reported. For some time many of the Chinese Christians have been definitely and daily praying for an outpouring of God's Spirit; shall we not unite our prayers with theirs for the same blessing?

In the province of Shan-si, important decisions were made at the recent provincial Conference, when over thirty missionaries and sixty Chinese delegates from all the Churches in Central, Eastern, and Western Shan-si connected with the C.I.M. met together. The tentative constitution and rules drawn up during the previous year were carefully reconsidered, and then definitely accepted by all the Churches represented. At the same time, important decisions as to co-operation in educational and evangelistic work were made. For these

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C. F. WHITRIDGE,

Late Secretary of the C.I.M. in Australasia, who died in the spring of this year, 1906, from typhoid fever.
To face page 1

indications of the edification of the Church of Christ in China, may all praise and glory be to God alone.

PERSONALIA

In concluding this brief report, loving mention should be made of the removal by death during the year of Sir George Williams and Dr. Barnardo. For more than twenty years in succession the late Sir George has presided at one of the annual meetings of this Mission, and has shown his warm interest in its work, while Dr. Barnardo was for some time a fellow medical student with Mr. Hudson Taylor, and had even contemplated the giving of his life to work in China.

In view of Mr. Hoste's absence from China, we would especially commend the Rev. J. W. Stevenson to the prayerful sympathy of God's people. At all times a heavy burden of work falls upon his shoulders, and at this time in particular the pressure becomes the more heavy and responsible.

Loving sympathy is also expressed towards Mr. J. F. Broumton, who, after thirty years of arduous work in China—for many years of which time he held the responsible position of Treasurer in Shanghai,—has been compelled, owing to continued physical weakness, to resign his Treasurership and leave China. Deepest sympathy is felt with the beloved friends in Australasia in the recent death from typhoid fever of Mr. Whitridge, who for some years has been Secretary for the C.I.M. work at that centre. For the recovery of Mr. Polnick, the Director of the Barmen Associates, from pneumonia, sincere thanks are given to God. In connection with the work of the German centres, Messrs. Zantopp and Kaul—members of the Councils in that country—have sailed during the year for China for an extended visit, with a view to becoming better acquainted with the need and conditions on the field.

Many friends will also be thankful to know that Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor have been devoting all their energies to the preparation of the authorised *Life* of Mr. Hudson Taylor, and while it is too early yet to say when this will be completed, good progress has been made. It is also hoped that a standard Atlas of China will be published by the Mission in the course of the next twelve months. The maps are being executed by Mr. E. Stanford, the well-known geographer, and will be published with a book containing

articles on the various provinces written by many of the best authorities on China.

In conclusion, while recording with gratitude the many mercies of the past year and the gracious signs of blessing which have been vouchsafed, it is essential that the measure of success granted should not blind us to the immeasurable needs of China which remain, and to the great responsibility which rests upon the Church at home in responding to them. While countless millions of China's people are yet ignorant of the way of salvation, the present conditions afford unprecedented opportunities for reaching them with the message of life. If it is estimated that a quarter of a million of Primary Schools are needed to meet China's educational demands, how many workers are needed to adequately point her to Him who is the Wisdom of God.

Not only are the needs of China great, but the nation is recognising the fact, so the importance of strenuous effort to meet the felt need can hardly be overestimated. At a time when serious national problems are in danger of dividing the Church of Christ at home and of giving rise to sectarian bitterness, is there not the greater need that the bond of love to our Master and of love to those for whom He died should be drawn the closer, that "all who profess and call themselves Christians" should show themselves the more united in their determination to obey the last command of Christ to "preach the Gospel to every creature."

REPORTS FROM THE PROVINCES

KAN-SUH	SI-CHUAN
SHEN-SI	KWEI-CHOW
SHAN-SI	YUN-NAN
CHIH-LI	HU-PEH
SHAN-TONG	KIANG-SI
HO-NAN	NGAN-HWEI
KIANG-SU	CHEH-KIANG
HU-NAN	

THE PROVINCE OF KAN-SUH

AREA, 125,450 square miles, or slightly larger than Norway. Population, 10,385,376, or twice as many as Sweden.

This province derives its name from two of its leading cities, Kan-chow Fu and Suh Chow. A large proportion of the population are Mohammedan, and the province has suffered much through frequent Mohammedan rebellions. There are also Tibetans, Manchus, Mongols, Turks, Aboriginal Tribes, and immigrants from other provinces. The people, except on the Tibetan border, are irreligious, probably because so many are absent from their ancestral homes. Mission work was commenced in this province by Messrs. Easton and G. Parker of the C.I.M. in 1876. Long journeys were taken in the early days far beyond the borders of the province, even as far as Kulja.

The C.I.M. now has 10 stations, 1 out-station, 42 missionaries, 19 native helpers, and 147 communicants.

C.I.M. Superintendent—G. ANDREW

The reports from this province are on the whole encouraging and speak of progress.

Lan-chow.—The continuity of the work at this station has been somewhat hindered by the removal of some of the workers to other centres. The street chapel generally attracts a fair number of hearers, and for a part of the year it was opened twice a week in the evenings. The attendances at the Lord's Day services were good during the first half of the year, but somewhat decreased afterwards, there being about thirty men and twenty women. These are fairly regular comers, and after the Chinese New Year the numbers will rise again. Efforts are being made to get in touch with many of the students in this city, and for this purpose a special supply of educational and Christian literature has been obtained. In the summer the workers rejoiced in the admission of seven persons into the Church by baptism, some of whom had been prayed for for a long time. Medical work has been carried on in the city and also at Wu-ch'üen part of the year by Dr. Hewitt and Mr. Preedy. Many of the

patients have come from a considerable distance, and to each a copy of the Gospel has been given. Some 769 patients have been treated, 72 of these being in-patients. It is interesting to know that one of the women baptized in July was brought into touch through the medical work. Prayer is asked that more suitable premises for a hospital may be obtained.

At the out-station of T'ah-sin-ying the Christians have made progress in knowledge and grace. The collections in the native Church have amounted to over thirty-four dollars.

Tsin-chow.—Regular evangelistic work has been carried on in the street chapel and on the streets, the street chapel being open three nights in the week as well as in the day. During the examinations a shop opposite the examination hall was lent by the senior deacon, and here many of the students heard the truth, one of the new country inquirers attributing his decision to the Word he then heard preached.

At Hsi-ho Hsien a small shop has been opened and a helper appointed. Monthly services have been held in four places in the district, two at Wu-kia Chung being very encouraging. Special meetings were held for country inquirers for ten days in November, at which fifteen men were present from these villages and towns. Out of seventeen applicants for baptism, three men and four women have been received, while in the Church a society has been formed with the object of engaging in evangelistic work for seeking the deepening of the spiritual life of the members. The collections for the year have amounted to over forty Shanghai taels. In connection with the women's work over sixty towns and villages have been visited, especially to reach the women, five months being spent in this effort. Both the Boys' and Girls' Schools have been giving encouragement.

Fu-kiang.—This station has been without a resident missionary during the year, and the work has consequently suffered, some of the members being lax in Sabbath observance. In this Church a society has also been formed, with the object of deepening the spiritual life of the members and engaging in evangelistic effort.

Liang-chow.—Here the work is carried on at two centres. Mr. and Mrs. Belcher returned from the coast in May, the work before that time being in the care of Mr. Fiddler.

During the year a Sunday morning prayer-meeting has been started, and a teaching class on Mondays for the helpers, the average attendances at the Sunday morning services being about fifty-two. In the afternoon evangelistic meetings are held at both centres, and during the week many homes have been visited, especially to reach women, and special classes held for them. Four persons have been baptized during the year, and there are several hopeful inquirers.

Twenty persons on an average have been treated in the dispensary per week, and some of the professed Christians are a result of this medical work. The Bible Society colporteur finds the work very hard, and lately said, "I did not know the people hated the doctrine so."

Sin-kiang.—Mr. G. W. Hunter has made Liang-chow his headquarters for his special itinerations in North-West Kan-suh and Sin-kiang. In the spring he went as far as An-hsi Chow, and when the report was written he was on another journey, hoping to reach Hami and Urumtsi, and possibly even further. Special prayer is asked for Mr. Hunter, that he may be greatly helped in these long and lonely journeys. The area of Sin-kiang is more than half a million square miles, or larger than Tibet, and Mr. Hunter is the only Protestant missionary seeking to evangelise this vast region.

Si-ning.—The work here has been specially encouraging after the many years of hard labour with little fruit in the past. Nine persons have been baptized and there are several inquirers. The Sunday services have been well attended with an audience of sixty or more, many of the persons coming from the country. Among the visitors to the guest-hall there have been not only Chinese, but Tibetans and Mohammedans, etc. A special effort to reach the officials and gentry was made by holding Lantern Services, the "yamen" ladies coming on certain occasions. The surrounding district has been worked, the Christians assisting, but more workers are needed, and the Mission premises in the city are inconveniently small.

Ning-hsia.—The evangelist Wang had held the fort at this place, but in face of many trials. Some of the Christians seem quarrelsome, and others have fallen into the sin of opium-smoking. The city has been visited by Mr. Belcher and Mr. Hunter.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION

This Mission has its work situated in South-East Kan-suh and on the Si-an Plain.

The reports of the Kan-suh stations are given here; those of Shen-si, under that province.

Ping-liang Fu.—During the year a Native Conference of the Christians at this centre and from the surrounding country met in the city, 23,500 cash being contributed towards the expenses of this gathering. The work both in the city and district is encouraging, the chapel, which seats about 250, being well filled on Sunday and Thursday. There have been 6 baptisms during the year, and the 24 scholars in the Boys' School have made good progress. Between 600 and 700 persons have been helped medically and 13 opium patients treated. Nine thousand books and tracts have been sold and between 5000 and 6000 books given away at the officials' own request to the students present at the examinations.

The school for the children of the missionaries connected with the Scandinavian Alliance is also situated at this station.

Chen-yuan.—The work at this centre has suffered through lack and change of workers. There are some 10 pupils in the Girls' School and 40 in the Boys' School. Regular meetings are conducted in the city, and the market districts visited. Some 20 inquirers with 20 other persons regularly attend the services.

No report has been received from Ching-ning-chow, Chong-sin, and Ching-chow.

THE PROVINCE OF SHEN-SI

AREA, 75,270 square miles, nearly equal to the area of England and Wales, or the State of Nebraska. Population, 8,450,182, nearly equal to the population of Scotland and Ireland.

This province, the name of which means "West of the Passes," has three natural geographical divisions: The Han Valley, the Si-an Plain or Wei Valley, and the Northern portion. The C.I.M. pioneers, Messrs. F. W. Baller and George King, entered the province in 1876. By 1882 every city in the province had been visited.

The C.I.M. now has 25 stations, 28 out-stations, 69 missionaries, 73 native helpers, 9 being unpaid, and 648 communicants.

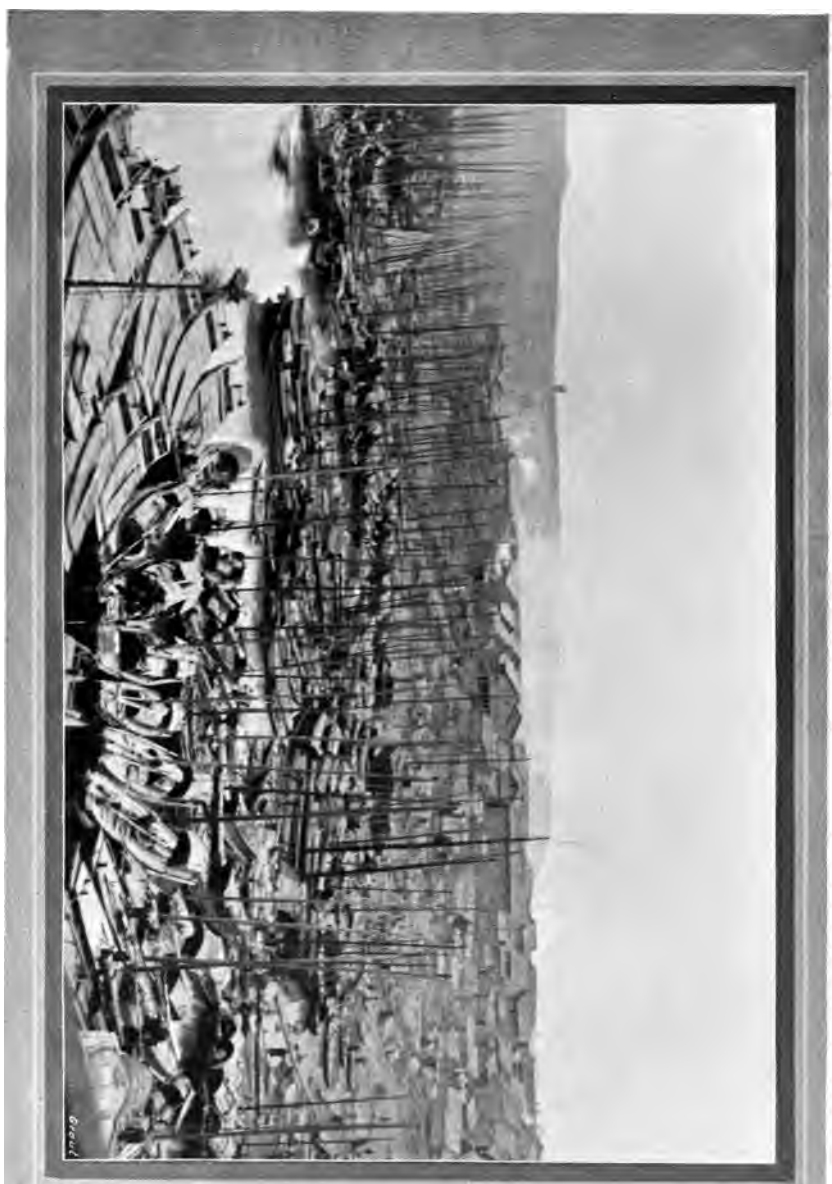
C.I.M. Superintendent—G. F. EASTON

In Southern Shen-si the Mission's stations number 6, and among these there have been 48 baptisms during the past year. Adding the 4 baptized at Mei Hsien in Mid Shen-si, it gives a total of 52 in the C.I.M. stations of the province.

Hsing-an.—Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have welcomed a new worker in Miss Pearce from Australia. Most of her time has necessarily been given to the study of the language, but she has been able to join Mrs. Burgess in visiting, and to do a little in the way of teaching some girls who come to the house. Mr. Burgess has been holding some interesting evening meetings for boys, winning their attendance and interest by a little drill, games, and singing, and following up the opportunity by teaching God's Word. Mr. Burgess and the evangelist have kept up the preaching in the street chapel and have never wanted for a good audience; but the Mission is still unable to report any spiritual ingathering in this station.

In the Han-chong Prefecture the best progress, as was also the case last year, has been in Si-hsiang.

Photo by



BOATS AT THE MOUTH OF THE HAN RIVER, HAN-KOW.

This picture, with its forest of masts, well illustrates what may be seen at many a shipping centre in China.

Re. Hanchuan.

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Si-hsiang.—In this district 31 of the 52 baptisms mentioned above took place, the same number as were baptized last year. Miss Harrison has persevered with the Girls' School, and not without encouragement, both as regards educational progress and spiritual results. An epidemic, during which most of the girls were ill and one died, brought a time of extra strain and anxiety upon our sister, especially as it came at the time when she had a class of Christian young men in for five weeks' Bible study. The helpers in this station, only one of whom is a permanent paid helper, have been most energetic through the year, taking their turns in conducting meetings at some of the distant out-stations on Sundays, assisting in the street-chapel preaching, and conducting a sort of house-to-house visitation among the hamlets and farmsteads immediately surrounding the city. Early in the year Miss Phillips had to leave the station on account of bad health, but Miss Edwards from Australia has since joined Miss Harrison there. Most of her time has been occupied with study of the language, but she has helped as she has been able, especially in attending to the ailments of the people who come for medicine.

Yang-hsien.—The staff of workers here remains as last year. Four have been added by baptism to the little company. Miss Batterham is seeking to get hold of the children, numbers of whom she succeeds in attracting to her meetings for singing and text repeating, the successful ones receiving picture cards. She is hoping in this way not only to influence the children, but possibly to reach the women through them. During the summer Miss Coleman spent some weeks at Hwa-yang, the out-station 20 miles north among the mountains. Mr. Easton recently passed through this place and met two of the Christian women there. He was struck with the large number of people attending the market at this place, and the good opportunity it afforded for working the district.

Cheng-ku.—Mr. Carwardine has had his hands full of building matters. The presence of the white ant pest has involved an unusual amount of trouble at this place. Though the work has not grown numerically, there are indications of it being in a healthier condition. The Chinese helpers connected with this station have all been removed by death or other causes, only a Biblewoman now remaining.

The presence of a single brother to help follow up work at a distance would be a great help, and probably soon lead to blessing and increase.

Mien-hsien.—Mr. and Mrs. Gould have been encouraged by the addition of two by baptism. Mr. Gould has procured a shop front for preaching at Tsai-yuen-tsi, a large market town 10 li from the city, where he gets good audiences, the people being willing to listen longer than he is able to preach to them.

Han-chung.—At this station, 11 have been added to Church by baptism, while many newly interested persons are regularly attending the Sunday meetings. In February a helpful Conference was held, 80 Christians attending from the country around and other stations in the district, the most distant coming from one of the Si-hsiang out-stations four day's journey away. The meetings lasted three days. On the Sunday the chapel, which holds 400, was filled, and 120 sat together to remember the Lord Jesus in the breaking of bread. The preaching at the street chapel has been maintained with very little break by the evangelist Yang, an occasional volunteer, and our missionary brethren. They never want for willing hearers, and many appear to take a real interest in what they hear, some of whom are now attending the Sunday meetings, and we trust may soon take their stand as decided Christians.

The workers have had no means of following up the country work this year, so that no progress has been made in that respect. The Boys' School has done as well as could be expected, considering it has had very little help from foreign teachers.

In the spring Mr. and Mrs. Moodie left for furlough, and Mr. Parsons removed to Lao-ho-keo in August. Mr. Lewis reached this station in the summer, and is making good progress in the language and giving valuable help in the preaching. Mrs. Easton keeps her various classes going for the women and girls. The Sunday School is still kept up, all the men's classes being taught by natives, but with the present dearth of ladies' help Mrs. Easton has to have all the women together in the schoolroom. The Sunday School is found very valuable for familiarising the Christians with the historical facts of Scripture. Mr. Easton reports that he was glad to be able to visit the three stations in Mid Shen-si recently.

Feng-siang.—While there are no baptisms to report, the workers have been encouraged by a better attendance at the meetings and the manifestation of a spirit of greater interest. Rooms have been taken in some neighbouring towns for settled work.

Mei-hsien.—The Church here consists of 39 members, 4 of whom were baptized this year; but there are 100 or more attending the meetings on Sundays. There is an out-station at Fu-feng-hsien, where an evangelist, partly supported by the Church, resides. None have been baptized there yet, but several interested ones meet on Sunday with the evangelist. Another evangelist does good work at the various large market towns in the district. The Boys' School at this station is very small and gets no foreign help. Mr. Middleton and family left for furlough in the spring, leaving Miss Wright in charge; later on Miss Lyle joined her, but owing to serious illness has since had to be taken to the coast, so that Miss Wright, quite a young worker, is alone again. She has started a few week-day meetings, which the natives appreciate. Opium refuge work is being tried at this station: the men's work, under the care of a native brother, has given a measure of encouragement; but the women's work, under Miss Wright's care, is too new to be able to speak about yet.

Cheo-chih was last year reported of as being practically abandoned, but now it must be classed among the stations again, as an effort is being made to restart the work there. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are appointed to the station, and a house has recently been rented for their residence; but as they have not yet moved into the place or commenced work there, there is nothing to report.

THE SCANDINAVIAN CHINA ALLIANCE

Long-chow.—The Sunday services have been well attended, great interest being shown by the people. The 20 scholars in the school have made good progress. Regular house-to-house visitation work has been accomplished, and country work with book-selling undertaken. Eighteen persons have broken off opium, in addition to others receiving medical help.

K'ien-yang.—Miss Jensen has been obliged to give most of her time to the study of the language, while Miss Nordin has devoted herself specially to house-to-house visitation. New premises have been obtained, which, when repaired and the chapel opened, will greatly assist the work.

Pin-chow.—For the first part of the year the work was carried on at San-shui, but that centre will hereafter be worked as an out-station. The people at Pin-chow have been showing considerable interest, the chapel, which seats over 100, being filled.

Kien-chow.—The work here has been more encouraging than formerly, the services being well attended. Two Bible Classes for 10 days each were attended by about 20 persons, and three Native Conferences have been held. Thirteen persons have been baptized during the year, while house-to-house visitation has been carried on. In the street chapel the attendance has varied from 100 to 200 persons, and the outlook of the work is hopeful.

Wu-kong.—Seven persons have been baptized during the year, and the school with its scholars has made good progress. In one village a house has been given for the holding of public worship, and 19,000 cash contributed for the building of a new chapel.

San-kia-chuang.—The attitude of the people here has greatly changed, they have been much more friendly than in the past. One man has given three acres of land for the building of a chapel, and another has given 100 taels, and others smaller sums. An old house which was bought for the sake of its material was pulled down, and the material brought into the city by the people, free of charge. A new chapel has already been built. Two persons have been baptized. No reports have come to hand from Li-chuen and Hsing-ping.

Si-an Fu.—Concerning the work at the west suburb there has been encouraging progress. Twenty-eight persons have been baptized. Of the 75 persons baptized from the commencement, there are still 56 in Church fellowship. There are also about 100 inquirers. Regular meetings are held in 4 villages, and 2 Christians have been out for seven months preaching and selling books. Some 200 persons have received medical help, and the schools with their 45 pupils

have made good progress. Eleven of these scholars have been baptized.

In the city itself the business work has been conducted and services held on Sunday; seminary buildings have been erected by Messrs. Jensen and C. J. Andersen.

Ying-kia-wei.—Here the interest has been greater than in past years, the Sunday services being well attended, and on market days the chapel, which holds over 200, being well filled. Five persons have been baptized, the ordinary station work, such as itinerations, schools, etc., being continued; 73 villages have been visited.

Chen-kia-kou.—The work here with its three or four services every Sunday has continued. The attendance on Sundays has varied from 30 to 100, about 50 coming to the Sunday School. Nine persons have been baptized, and a week's Bible School held at one of the out-stations. Forty villages have been visited, some of them many times, and two col-porteurs have been busy selling books.

Lan-tien.—The work here has been superintended mainly by a Chinese evangelist, who has been visited by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. There are about 40 inquirers.

Lung-chu-tsai.—No report has been received.

THE PROVINCE OF SHAN-SI

AREA, 81,830 square miles, or considerably larger than Scotland and Ireland together. Population, 12,200,456, nearly three times as many as Portugal.

The province of Shan-si (West of the Hills) was the ancient seat of the Chinese people. It gives promise of a great future. According to Richthofen there are about 13,600 square miles of coal-fields in this province.

The first C.I.M. missionaries reached the province in November 1876, shortly before the terrible famine of 1877-78. During 1900, 113 missionaries and 46 missionaries' children suffered martyrdom in this province. Of these, 47 missionaries and 16 children were connected with the C.I.M.

The C.I.M. now has 30 stations, 82 out-stations, 96 missionaries, 184 native helpers, 82 being unpaid, 1849 communicants.

C.I.M. Superintendent—ALBERT LUTLEY

During the year this province was considerably disturbed by Secret Societies, but the immediate and drastic measures adopted by the officials quelled what might have been a serious rising. It is a cause for much thankfulness to God that during this time the Christians were practically unmolested. The abolition of the time-honoured system of education has brought considerable dismay to the students, many being like men groping in the dark without a guide. To meet the present demand it is hoped that it will be possible ere long to establish a summer normal school for the better training of the Christian teachers. The teachers will be expected to pursue a definite course of study, and present themselves for examination every six months. It is also hoped to establish a central school for promising Christian lads, to qualify them for teachers or for positions of influence.

The failure of the crops has raised the price of grain from

50 per cent to 80 per cent, and the outlook, aggravated by the extensive growth of opium, is far from promising. The year has also seen considerable local agitation against the British Mining Syndicate, while the branch railway which joins the Pekin-Hankow Trunk Line near Chen-ting Fu is being rapidly pushed forward to Tai-yuan Fu. The merchants and gentry also contemplate other provincial railways.

The abolition of the old educational system has dealt a heavy blow at the citadel of Confucianism, and has given rise to a spirit of inquiry which manifests itself in a more willing hearing of the Gospel message. The opportunity thus afforded for the widespread preaching of the Gospel is of the utmost importance, for, if neglected, who can say when it will occur again. During the year 324 baptisms have been reported from Central and Northern Shan-si, which gives a total membership of 1529 for the districts mentioned. In addition to this, there are about 1500 inquirers under instruction. The total native contributions have been 1233 taels, or rather over an average of one Mexican dollar per member.

Bible classes have been held in nearly all the stations, and aggressive evangelistic work carried on in the country districts. In this latter work, special prayer is asked for an able elder named Chang. During the year two large central churches have been opened at Hung-tung and Ping-yao, seating 400 and 550 people respectively. Several smaller village chapels have also been mortgaged or purchased by the native Church. The late Pastor Hsi's Opium Refuge work under Elder Hsü (just appointed pastor) has been maintained, 1100 men and women passing through these Refuges. The Opium Refuge workers have been encouraged by seeing about 150 families give up idolatry and profess faith in Christ during the year.

The Provincial Church Conference held in May at Ping-yang Fu marks a distinct epoch in the development of the work. This Conference was attended by over 30 foreign workers and 60 native delegates from all the Churches in Central, Eastern, and Western Shan-si. The tentative Church Constitution and Rules drawn up last year were reconsidered, and with some important amendments were definitely accepted by all the Churches represented. Important decisions concerning co-operation in educational and evangelistic work were made.

DISTRICT NORTH OF THE GREAT WALL

In this large district, worked by the Scandinavian Missionary Alliance in association with the C.I.M., there are 4 stations and several out-stations.

Pao-t'eo.—This station, which has been unoccupied since 1900, was occupied in September by 2 workers. There are 6 members and 7 inquirers, 14 patients have broken off opium in the Refuge, and some itinerant work has been done.

Sa-la-ts'i.—During the year 11 persons have been received into the Church by baptism connected with the out-station of Sharitsing. Twenty-eight persons have passed through the Opium Refuge at the central station, and 111 at the out-station mentioned above. A day school for boys with 30 scholars, and another for girls with 9 scholars, and an orphan home with 48 children have been carried on.

Feng-chen and Kwei-hua-cheng.—At the former place there have been good attendances at Sunday services, 7 persons being baptized during the year. The Church contributions amounted to Tls.38. Seventy-three persons have broken off opium in the Refuge, several of whom have professed their faith in Christ. New premises have been secured for the work. Kwei-hua-cheng has not been permanently reoccupied since 1900.

DISTRICT BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH ARMS OF THE GREAT WALL

Ta-tung.—Daily preaching in the street chapel and evangelistic work in the surrounding villages have been maintained. The men's Opium Refuge and a school for Christian lads has been carried on. In one village where one of the martyrs died in 1900, the martyr's parents, relatives, and fellow villagers all expressed their desire to be instructed in the truth. A man, whom Mr. Nyström met in Kansuh about two years ago, travelled about 700 miles to Ta-tung to see Mr. Nyström and hear more of the Gospel.

SOH-PING AND THE HUN-YUAN DISTRICT

In this district, including the stations of Tso-yun and Ying-chow, the workers of the Swedish Holiness Union,

associated with the C.I.M., have had not a little encouragement and blessing.

Hun-yuan.—The Lord has abundantly prospered His work here, 33 having been added to the Church by baptism. Bible classes at the central and out-stations were attended by about 50 persons, while at the two Conferences some 200 persons were present. At the out-station of Chwang-wo the Christians have erected a large chapel, costing Tls.200.

Soh-ping.—Much evangelistic work has been done in the city and district, Mr. Anderzen and the evangelist having visited every shop. They were well received, and found a ready sale for the Scriptures and tracts. The attendance at the Sunday services has improved, but the work is uphill.

Tso-yun.—During the first half of the year Mr. Carlsson made this his headquarters for the general oversight of the work of the district, but removed in the autumn to Ta-tung, where more suitable premises were obtained. The native contributions have amounted to Tls.44. Mr. Carlsson in his itinerations throughout the district has preached the Gospel in 10 walled cities and 151 towns and villages.

THE T'AI-YUAN OR GREAT PLAIN

On this plain there are 12 walled cities and fully 3000 towns and villages. In 3 of these cities the Mission has stations, in connection with which there are 10 out-stations, where services are regularly held, 5 having Opium Refuges.

Ping-yao.—Bible classes have been held for the Christians and inquirers, covering a total of 133 days. Itinerant work has been done, a total of 200 days being spent by the foreign workers alone in the villages. Between 170 and 180 patients have passed through the Opium Refuges, some of whom are showing real interest in the Gospel. During the year a Memorial Chapel has been built in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Saunders' children who died during their flight in 1900. There are about 130 inquirers scattered over 32 towns and villages.

Hsiao-yi.—During the winter and spring, 3 villages were visited weekly, the Christians gladly assisting in this work. Many fairs, including the annual city fair, have been centres for aggressive preaching of the Gospel, while visits

have been paid to the districts of Yong-ning and Ning-hsiang, where there are a few Christians and inquirers. There have been 5 baptisms during the year.

Chieh-hsiu.—Faithful and persevering work in this formerly most discouraging district has at last been rewarded. The services are better attended and interest in the Gospel has increased in both the city and villages. Systematic village work has been engaged in, while the first Church Conference was held during the year, attended by about 75 persons, when 14 persons were baptized. Mr. Chin, whose faithful services are being blessed at this centre, was set apart as an elder. The Conference expenses were met by the Christians, who also contributed Tls.11 towards Church expenses, and Tls.7 towards the British and Foreign Bible Society. About 125 persons have passed through the Refuge, which work has opened doors into new villages, 7 of the baptisms being the direct result of this work.

WESTERN HILL DISTRICT

In this district there are 3 stations with 13 out-stations.

Si-chow.—In the early summer Mr. and Mrs. Shindler returned to this centre, and have been enabled to accomplish much valuable work, though not enjoying good health. Bible classes have been held both in the city and in one of the out-stations. It is a matter for much thankfulness that the work of the out-station at K'eh-ch'eng has shown signs of revival.

Ta-ning.—Last year the deaths of Pastor Chang and Miss Rasmussen were reported from this station, the death of Pastor Chü taking place shortly after. Pastor Chü, being a good Chinese scholar and having exceptional gifts as a preacher, has been much missed, his death being a loss to the province as well as to the local Churches. Miss Gauntlett, though alone during part of the year, carried on the work until she had the joy of welcoming the Misses Carr and Hunnybun. Two Bible classes were held at this centre by Mr. Knight, lasting about a week each. In addition to the regular school work, several villages have been visited weekly. Eight persons have been baptized, giving a membership of 142. One of the encouraging features of the work is the large proportion of young men in the Church.

Chi-chow and Hsiang-ning.—On the death of Pastor Chü, Mr. Yang, who had been in charge of the work at Chi-chow, decided to return home, and, while supporting himself by his farming, give such time as possible to the Church. This he has most faithfully done, and his place at Chi-chow has been taken by another Christian named Tien, a worker of many years' experience. The station has been visited by foreign workers during the year. At Chi-chow the work is in a satisfactory state, and at Hsiang-ning the cause is prospering. About 50 persons have broken off opium, and the spiritual growth of the Christians in the village is gratifying.

PING-YANG FU PLAIN

Commencing from the south-west corner we start at—

Ho-tsin.—The most noticeable feature here is the steady progress of Christian influence, extending in family circles, parents bringing their children, and children influencing their parents. Thirteen have been added to the Church by baptism, while there are about 20 promising inquirers. Many fairs and villages have been visited by the Christians, while house-to-house work has been done in the city and other places. About 60 patients have broken off their opium habit in the Refuge. At the out-station Kih-shan faithful labour has been accomplished by the native in charge. Only a few patients have entered the Refuge at Kiang-chow.

The work at Wen-Hsi, which has for many years been unfruitful, has during the year taken a decided change, about 30 or 40 regularly attending the Sunday services, while 90 persons have passed through the Refuges.

Chü-wu.—In consequence of Mr. and Mrs. Trüdinger leaving for furlough in May, the Misses Hoskyn and Tippet went to this centre, for the Girls' School and for the stations in the surrounding district. The school opened with 26 girls and 15 boys. In the Girls' School about half of the expenses, and in the Boys' School about two-thirds, are met by the native Church. The scholars' food and clothing are also provided by the parents. Soon after the Girls' School was opened, the Christians contributed Tls.46 for school purposes, thus manifesting a large interest in the work, the Church only numbering 43 members. One of the teachers of the Boys' School and the matron of the

Girls' are both voluntary helpers. On account of change of workers, baptisms have been deferred.

Real blessing has come to this Church during the year, the Holy Spirit having been received in fuller measure by many of the members. Many of them have been broken down in humility and self-abasement as they have confessed their sins and sought forgiveness. Five persons have been added to the Church by baptism, while there are 12 inquirers on the list. There have been two half-yearly gatherings, at which the average attendance was 80 persons. Two Bible classes have been held, and the Christians have given voluntary assistance in Gospel preaching in the villages.

Ping-yang Fu.—The year has been one of steady advance, in spite of the transfer of the Misses Hoskyn and Tippet, and several native helpers, to other centres. Nine have been baptized, and 2 fallen members restored. Six Bible classes have been held for men, and 6 for women, at which considerable diligence and interest have been shown, and 1 central and 2 village Conferences have met during the year. The contributions for school and evangelistic work have amounted to about Tls.25. For five or six months of the year the Church supports one or two evangelists. Medical work has been carried on by Mrs. Lyons, while the Bible School has had an average of 6 students for the four months. In addition to the Bible School held here, Mr. Knight has held 10 station classes throughout the province, averaging 7 or 8 days each, at which the average attendance has been about 20 persons.

HUNG-TUNG AND HUO-CHOW DISTRICT

Hung-tung.—One of the prominent events of the year has been the opening of a large central church in May, which will seat about 500 persons. The opening services were so well attended that it was necessary to have special and separate meetings for the non-Church members. On the second morning of the Conference 96 confessed their faith in Christ by baptism. In November a similar gathering was held at Chao-cheng, an out-station, where very suitable premises were secured last year. These have been thoroughly renovated and definitely set apart for the Lord's work. About 500 Christians gathered for the Conference, all



Photo by

WIDOW OF THE LATE PASTOR HSI.

E. O. Barber.

This photograph was taken in November 1905, and shows the warm wadded winter dress. It fails to give the bright animation of Mrs. Hsi's face. The book she is holding in her hand is a copy of the Bible in Chinese. Mrs. Hsi is now superintending the women's work at Chao-cheng, an out-station of Hung-tung, Shan-si.

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the expenses being practically provided for by the Christians themselves. The meetings were marked with more than usual power and the manifest presence of the Lord, a number definitely promising to pray until the Lord graciously poured out His Spirit upon the Church in China. Seventy-three were added to the Church by baptism, and several backsliders restored. The contributions given and promised amounted to over Tls.100. This Conference was followed by a month's Bible School. After these classes, the Church officers met for two days of prayer and conference about future developments of the work, and two of their number were definitely set apart for visiting and instructing the village Christians, and these will be supported by the Church. Seven men were elected to the office of deacon, and three as elders, while Elder Hsü was asked to become pastor to the Churches in the western part of Chao-cheng district.

About 450 men and women have passed through the Opium Refuges, one of the results being that several new villages have been opened to the Gospel, and about 100 families are known to have given up idolatry and professed faith in Christ. Space will not permit reference to the earnest evangelistic efforts of the native Christians. The total native contributions for evangelistic and Church work, exclusive of the money given for school purposes, have been Tls.703, or about £100 in English money.

Huo-chow.—Several new villages have been open to the Gospel during the year, and more than 100 visits to the villages been made by the workers. Fifty-two women attended the classes for Bible instruction, most remaining for about 20 days. Over 100 persons broke off their opium habit in the Refuges; while the Boys' School has been moved into the city at the earnest desire of the Christians themselves, that it might be under the direct control of the lady workers. There are 16 pupils in the Boys' School, and 43 in the Girls' School, which schools show good progress. Both schools are self-supporting. A very suitable shop has been secured on the main street, as a street chapel and book room.

Yoh-yang.—The spiritual life of the Church here has been quickened, and the annual Conference was a season of much blessing. Although there have been no additions to the Church, the work has not been without encouragement. Services have been regularly held both in the city and one of the villages.

THE EASTERN HILLS DISTRICT

Yü-wü.—Mr. Lawson, assisted by a band of voluntary helpers, has visited both local fairs and markets and many of the cities in the surrounding district. In the spring the chief official satisfactorily broke off his opium habit, and in gratitude for the help received he offered to bear the expenses of opening a Refuge in the city, to assist the poorer people. This plan has been carried out, but not many have availed themselves of the opportunity. Fourteen persons have been baptized during the year, while over Tls.28 have been contributed for evangelistic and Church purposes.

Lu-cheng.—In addition to the city work, many of the villages in this and adjoining districts have been visited. Five persons have been baptized during the year, and 1 member restored.

Lu-an Fu.—The work at this centre has been prosecuted with vigour, and there has been not a little to encourage, the district as a whole, however, still remaining largely unresponsive to the Gospel message. Six persons have been baptized during the year. The street chapel has been open daily throughout the year with few exceptions, while a band of from 15 to 16 workers, divided into four groups, united in the evenings to engage in preaching of the Gospel. The spiritual tone of the school, with the 19 scholars, has been good, while several have professed conversion, the lads having a meeting of their own every evening, which they lead in turn. Each scholar pays Tls.2½ per year for tuition, and provides his own food and clothing, the Church meeting all the other expenses, except books and half the teacher's salary. During the year 28 persons have passed through the Opium Refuge, some of whom seemed interested in the Gospel.

THE SWEDISH MISSION IN CHINA

IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE C.I.M.

The work of this mission, though carried on in the three provinces of Shan-si, Shen-si, and Ho-nan, is here referred to as a whole.

The work of this mission was threatened during the year by the uprising of dynastic and anti-foreign sects, but the prompt action of the officials prevented serious trouble.

At Tung-chow Fu, Shen-si, an organised Tent Mission has been in operation, the workers going from place to place. Similar work has been carried on in the Han-cheng district by Mr. Bergling. Two colporteurs have been busy throughout the whole year in the I-shi district, while voluntary evangelistic effort has been made round about Hai-chow. In the station situated in the province of Ho-nan similar work has been engaged in.

The aggregate number of those attending the Sunday services connected with this mission is about 600, or an average of 75 to each station. Classes for systematic Bible study have been held at various centres, and many of the Christians have memorised portions of Scripture. The mission has a large boarding-school for girls in each of the three provinces in which it labours, as well as two smaller ones. There are also 7 boys' schools. In February a school for the training of evangelists and school teachers was opened. One hundred and eleven patients passed through the Opium Refuges connected with this work; but while this has been found profitable, the need for a doctor has been much felt.

During the year 108 persons have been baptized, 31 in Ho-nan, 29 in Shen-si, and 48 in Shan-si; the total number now standing at 382, with 300 inquirers. One elder has been appointed, and 4 deacons, and the total contributions of the Church amounted to Tls.207. Conferences have been held at all of the stations.

In closing the report of this province, the workers, while thankful for much blessing, express their deep longings for a larger manifestation of the Holy Spirit's power and working in their midst, the records of His work in Wales and other places inspiring them with the prayer that He will do more for them. Shall we not pray that it may be so?

THE PROVINCE OF CHIH-LI

AREA, 115,800 square miles, or the same as Austria. Population, 20,937,000, or nearly equal to Austria.

The province of Chih-li (Direct Rule) consists of two portions, that north of the great wall, which is thinly populated chiefly by Tartar tribes, and that south of the wall, which is thickly peopled.

The C.I.M. commenced work in this province in 1887. The stations opened are largely used as bases for work farther inland. In 1900, of the thirteen missionaries and four missionaries' children who suffered martyrdom, three adults and two children were connected with the C.I.M.

There are now in connection with the C.I.M. 4 stations, 12 out-stations, 11 missionaries, 20 native helpers, and 82 communicants.

Tien-tsin.—This busy and rapidly growing port is also the business centre for the Mission's work in North China. Here Mr. and Mrs. G. Clark reside, giving hospitality and assistance to the missionaries on their journeys to and from the interior. Only those who know the difficulties of dealing with the coolies who congregate at this place, with its railways and wharfs, can appreciate the good work done here in helping the missionary on his travels and in the forwarding of his goods and money to the interior.

Hwai-luh.—The workers here have been much encouraged. The mutual division of the field has limited the work of this station to the ten Hsien districts lying to the west of the Peking-Hankow Railway; the districts on the east of the railway being handed over to the American Board and the L.M.S. In six of these ten districts out-stations have been opened, making thirteen out-stations in all, where regular Sunday services are conducted. In those districts which have been jointly worked from Hwai-luh and Shun-teh, twenty-eight persons were baptized in July, while three were received into the Hwai-luh Church in September.

At the station classes held for twenty days in February,



Photo by

TRAVELING BY CART IN NORTH CHINA.

M. Bruchamp.

This gives a good idea of the heavy springless carts used in North China. They need to be well padded with the traveller's bedding to make travelling endurable to the European. The mat cover is to keep off the sun's rays, and the long whip, seen stuck in the front of the cart, is long enough to reach the leading animal.

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eighty-five men received ten days of Bible instruction. Numerous itinerations have been made in the district, and twenty-five patients helped in the Opium Refuge during the spring. This station being on the highway to Shan-si, fifty-six missionaries have been entertained going and coming, and about 1000 packages of luggage forwarded. The new railway into Shan-si, which is in course of construction, will soon make these two latter items unnecessary. More than 700 names have been enrolled on the inquirers' list, the majority of whom are unable to read, and 25,000 cash have been contributed, in addition to the local expenses of the small chapel, which have been met by the Christians.

Shun-teh.—During the year three men have been baptized, making the total membership of this Church fifteen persons, eleven men and four women. The attendance at worship has not been large, not more than ten coming regularly, and the Church contributions have, owing to some dissatisfaction in the allocation of former contributions, been smaller than before. At the Opium Refuge at Nan-ho thirty-five patients have been treated, with the result that six persons have given in their names as inquirers. Mr. Griffith assisted Mr. Green at his Bible School at Hwai-luh, Mrs. Griffith holding Bible classes for women during the first month of the year. The women's work has been reinforced through the appointment of Mrs. Botham to this station.

Hsuan-hua.—This station is worked by the Scandinavian China Alliance, whose work is referred to on page 34.

THE PROVINCE OF SHAN-TONG

AREA, 55,970 square miles, or more than twice as large as Greece. Population, 38,247,900, or considerably more than that of Italy.

The province of Shan-tong (East of the Hills) is poor and densely populated. The Germans regard it as their sphere of influence in China. It has the three valuable harbours of Chefoo, Wei-hai-wei, and Kiao-chow.

The C.I.M. commenced work here in 1879, when a sanatorium was established. Subsequently English schools were opened, chiefly for the benefit of the missionaries' children.

The C.I.M. has only 2 stations in this province, Chefoo and Ning-hai. In connection with these there are 1 out-station, 45 missionaries, 10 native helpers, 2 being unpaid, and 109 communicants.

The School.—The school is divided into three departments, namely, the Boys', Girls', and Preparatory, each under its own principal. During the year the general health both of teachers and pupils has been good, there having been no serious epidemic of sickness.

The number of passes at the College of Preceptors examination was creditable. And there is also cause for thankfulness to God for spiritual blessing amongst the children.

Owing to the absence of two or three members of the staff the pressure upon the teachers has been severe, and Mr. Frank M'Carthy, the Principal of the Boys' School, has suffered in health in consequence. This strain has now been relieved through the return of Mr. and Mrs. E. Murray, and through the welcome arrival of new workers in each department. Special prayer is asked for these members of the Mission who devote their lives not only to the tuition and discipline of the children, but also to their spiritual and moral welfare.

A substantial and much-needed addition has been made to the playground, and it is intended, as the Lord supplies

the funds, to erect a gymnasium for the use of the boys, a kind friend having already promised the internal fittings when the building is erected.

The total number of pupils has been slightly over two hundred, and there continue to be gratifying indications that the schools are appreciated not only by the members of the Mission, but by the wider missionary circle both in China and Japan, as well as amongst the merchants and others in the Far East.

Owing to the situation of the schools, it is necessary that they should have their own arrangements for the supply of food and other necessities.

This important department, under the care of Mr. T. Willett, the school secretary, has been prospered during the year, whilst Mr. E. Tomalin, the missionary in charge, has continued to be responsible for the often difficult work of supplying efficient Chinese servants, and for the upkeep of the buildings.

Sanatorium.—The work here began by establishing a sanatorium for sick missionaries, and the late beloved Director, the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, was led to do this through his own recovery to health and strength as a result of a stay here in the home of kind Christian friends in 1879. Ever since then the Mission has had some of its members here, and great numbers have been restored to the work in health and strength through a change to this bracing seaport. Many members of other missions have also been thankful to obtain accommodation and hospitality at the C.I.M. Sanatorium.

But the work of this station has never been without a direct effort to reach the Chinese with the Gospel. Not even here would it be seemly for a mission to forget the one end and purpose of its existence, the evangelisation of China, and we trust the character of the members of the Mission will always be such that they could not be in China and not be seeking to bring the Gospel to the people of this land.

Native Work.—The native work has resulted in the formation of a goodly Church, and many have been baptized here through God's blessing on the evangelistic efforts put forth.

There is a resident pastor and missionary in charge (Mr. E. Tomalin), and a large congregation gathers for worship every Sunday morning. The accommodation has been enlarged three times during the last six years, but is again

taxed to its utmost limits, and a larger building is necessary. On Sunday afternoons there are two Sunday Schools—one for the boys of the native Day School, and one for adults. The attendance at the adult Sunday School has grown, and ranges from 70 or 80 at the worst, and from 110 to 120 or more at the best. There are week-night meetings for prayer and Bible study, and a week-day meeting for women, which is well attended. Mrs. Andrew Wright has kindly stepped into the breach caused by the departure of Mrs. Williams and Miss Blackmore, who did such faithful work amongst the women attending the church. A permanent lady worker for this branch is very much needed.

There are two good native evangelists, whose time is fully occupied.

The Day School for Chinese boys contains over 50 boys, and has the services of 2 teachers. This work is carried on independently of Mission funds.

There is also an Industrial School for women and girls who otherwise could not be got to attend school. They give the morning to study, and the afternoon to draw thread-work, etc. The articles made are sold to help support the school. Undoubtedly a great deal could be done to make mission work self-supporting by developing industrial mission work, but it needs workers specially called and trained for it.

The 'Lily Douthwaite Memorial' Hospital site has been removed to a convenient situation in the large compound, and it is hoped that the new buildings will prove more satisfactory than the old ones. The hospital and dispensary work has grown very much during the last few years. In 1904 the number of dispensary visits, in-patients, and operations reached a grand total of 17,493; in 1905 the grand total reached 23,238—an increase of 5745. Daily preaching is carried on in the waiting-room. The native contributions to the work for all purposes amounted to the sum of \$61.36 (Mexicans), equal to £6:7:10 sterling. It must not be overlooked that in the previous year the native Church made a special effort to purchase land for a Christian cemetery, and raised altogether the sum of \$294.36 (Mexicans) or £30:13:3—not a small sum when it is remembered that the yearly income of these poor people only averages from £6 to £9 per annum and out of this they have to keep themselves and their families.

There were no additions to the Church by baptism during

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BIBLE REVISERS AT WORK.

The names of the Revisers, each with his Chinese assistant on his left, are: Rev. F. W. Baller, C.I.M.; Rev. C. Goddich, D.D., of the A.B.C.F.M.; Rev. C. W. Mateer, D.D., of the Amer. Presb. Mss.; Rev. Spencer Lewis, of the Amer. Meth. Epis. Mss. The Rev. George Owen, who is one of this Committee, is in England with an excellent Peking scholar (Mr. Ching). His results have been forwarded to the Committee by post. This Committee are revising the Mandarin version, and for four and a half months, from May 30 to October 12, they met six days a week without a single interruption, frequently having two sessions a day.

the last year, but the work was not without its encouragement in spite of trials and disappointments.

The total number of communicants on the Church roll at the end of 1905 was 90.

Rev. F. W. Baller, who is engaged in literary work, and has just translated *Pastor Hsi* into Chinese, has given very welcome aid by taking a share of the preaching at the Sunday morning services and by taking charge of the Sunday School for boys.

Ning-hai Chow.—In connection with Chefoo there is the station of Ning-hai Chow, distant 20 miles to the eastward. This work is also under the care of the missionary in charge at Chefoo.

The death of Mr. Tomkinson has been a great loss to the work of this station, but since his death Mrs. Tomkinson has continued to carry it on with another lady missionary. Miss Hancock is indefatigable in her work amongst the women of the city and surrounding villages, and in spite of physical weakness Mrs. Tomkinson continues perseveringly in the work of the station. There is an Industrial School for girls here, and Torchon lace is made in Nottingham thread and in native silk thread. The girls are able to earn enough for their board, and something more if they are industrious. The mornings are given to study, and the afternoons to work. Mrs. C. H. Judd, who formerly lived in this station—in fact the station was opened and the work founded by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Judd,—has been the kindest helper in this work. Without her aid it could not have been carried on as it has, for we are indebted to her for her unceasing labours in selling the products of the school's industry and thus providing us with the funds for its continuance. In 1904 eight of the girls of this school gave evidence of conversion and were baptized, as was also one woman, mother of one of the girls. During 1905 there have been no additions to the Church by baptism, but 3 members have been excluded, and 3 suspended from fellowship. Some thousands of copies of the Gospel have been sold in Ning-hai and the villages during the year. Like all other parts of the field, this place too is sadly needing additional workers.

THE PROVINCE OF HO-NAN

AREA, 67,940 square miles, or nearly the same as the State of Missouri. Population, 35,316,800, or considerably more than that of England and Wales combined.

Ho-nan (South of the River) is a fertile and populous province. The first missionary journeys to be made in this province were undertaken by Mr. Henry Taylor of the C.I.M. in 1875, but it was not until 1884 that a permanent footing was obtained, when premises were rented at Chou-kia-kou. The capital, Kai-feng Fu, the last provincial capital to be opened to the Gospel, was not opened until 1902. In 1900 many of the mission premises were destroyed, but no lives were lost.

The C.I.M. now has 15 stations, 57 out-stations, 49 missionaries, 125 native helpers, 33 being unpaid, and 1042 communicants.

Chou-kia-kou.—The year was commenced by a fortnight's special evangelistic effort, which has had good results. At the Annual Conference some 300 or 400 persons were present, but owing to the inclement weather the baptisms were postponed until the following spring. There are twelve out-stations connected with this centre, situated in the four counties, two having been added during the year. At several of these branch stations Christian Endeavour Societies have been formed.

At Yao-tse-teo, where the chapel was burned down by opponents, a new and larger building has been erected at a cost of 30,000 cash to the local Church, the ground being given by the leader.

At Ri-fu good premises have been rented by the inquirers, and at Hwa-chuang 48,000 cash have been subscribed to build a chapel. At Ku-siang the leader has had to be suspended for interfering in lawsuits. The total of the native contributions has amounted to \$195. During the year Mr. and Mrs. Shearer left for furlough, and sickness also compelled Mr. Tull to leave.

Yen-cheng.—Two men have been baptized at this station during the year, while there are nine promising inquirers, of whom only one is a woman. The average Sunday attendance is about fifty, though at times the number has reached a hundred. Many outsiders have been brought in contact with the Church through coming to the dispensary, which is open once a week. Aggressive evangelistic work has also been undertaken both by the preaching and selling of the Word at the many fairs around this centre, and by the daily preaching in the street chapel.

In the surrounding country Miss Cream has found many open doors, and the Misses Andersen and Argento have assisted in so far as they have been able to spare time from the city.

Mr. Lack was engaged for part of the summer in the building of a Sanatorium on the Chi-kong Mountains for the use of workers in this province. These mountains are situated on the borders of Ho-nan and Hu-peh.

Si-hwa.—During the early days of the New Year the Church was visited by days of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, the Sunday attendance increasing from fifty to a hundred persons, many of whom came regularly. As the small class-room was not sufficient to hold half the women who came to the women's class, this had to be held, for some months, in the yard. The Boys' School, which Miss Smith had started at the commencement of the year with eight scholars—all the children of Christian parents,—increased in the same way, and the workers were especially rejoiced by the baptism of ten women in September. At a Bible School held by Miss Wilkins nine women attended. Among the developments of the year was the starting of a Christian Endeavour Society, which now has over forty members. In view of the increase mentioned above, it is gratifying to report that during the autumn the workers were able to enlarge their premises.

The evangelist also reports that he has had better times than he can ever remember in the matter of selling books and preaching the Gospel in the Yamen enclosure. His sales amounted to over 2300 portions of Scripture and 129 whole Bibles. At the central station the average attendance has been sixty, while at five out-stations three have had an average of forty, and two of fifteen persons, services, however, being held at two other places during bad weather. This

pleasing condition of progress has been tested, and in some measure checked, by threatening placards which were pasted up in different parts of the city.

Chen-chow.—At the central station, which has a chapel to accommodate 150, the average attendance has been 130. During the Spring Festival in the city about 11,000 men and women heard the Gospel, while hundreds of students were spoken to when up for the three yearly examinations. There are about forty hopeful inquirers, and fifty other persons attending the services irregularly. In the school there are 11 scholars, and 200 patients have been treated in the dispensary. There has been an increase in knowledge and useful service on the part of the Christians, and marked growth in grace among the inquirers. Classes for the training of native helpers have also been held periodically. At the out-station of Sin-chan, situated on the river Sha, fourteen miles south of Chen-chow, there is a chapel to accommodate sixty, with an average attendance of thirty persons. The rent of the chapel is partly defrayed by the Christians, and the services are conducted during the week by a local member, and on a Sunday by a paid helper from the central station, the voluntary leader Hsü having recently removed to Ri-fu-tsih, some eight miles distant, where he has gathered together a congregation of about twenty persons.

At Tang-li-ri, a small market village fourteen miles to the north-east, there is a chapel to seat forty persons, with an average attendance of twenty-six. The progress here has been somewhat slow. Work is carried on at three other places, which will doubtless develop. At one of these, Hwai-tien, a large walled city, thirty miles to the south-east, three women have burned their idols, and it is estimated that some 6000 persons heard the Gospel during the visits of the district preacher and Biblewoman. The work at this station is in charge of Dr. and Mrs. G. Whitfield Guinness, in the absence of Miss Leggatt and Mrs. Talbot, who are on furlough.

Tai-kang.—The two chief events of the year have been the arrival of Mr. Bird to assist in the work, and the Autumn Conference. This Conference is memorable by the attendance of the local Mandarin and officials when the subject of Christian citizenship was discussed; by the complete breakdown of many at the first evening meeting when

a powerful address on the Cross of Christ was given by the Chen-chow evangelist; and by the promise of 100,000 cash towards the needed new buildings.

Nineteen persons have been baptized during the year, giving a total membership of 77, with 75 promising inquirers and about a hundred other interested persons. The average attendance at worship in the city has been 130, with about a hundred persons at the six out-stations. The total contributions have been \$180, not including the promises for the new church buildings. Among the special evangelistic efforts of the year may be mentioned the work at seven large fairs, and twenty-one lantern lectures in the court-yard, when from 300 to 400 persons attended each time. A new out-station has been opened at Kao-kiao, and premises rented at Ch'i Hsien, about forty miles away, the funds being privately given. Special reference should be made to the valuable help given by Deacon Koh, who is a voluntary helper.

Kai-feng Fu.—Substantial progress has been made in all departments of the work during the year, and two new movements have been instituted, a Preaching Society organised by the men, and an Anti-foot-binding Society organised by the women. These movements were the outcome of a Conference held at the beginning of the New Year, when many subjects, such as family worship, ancestral worship, foot-binding, etc., were considered.

The building in which the services are held is capable of seating a little over a hundred persons, and while this has been at times taxed to the utmost, the average attendance has been about sixty. Eight men have been baptized during the year, most of whom are inquirers of more than two years' standing. Among them was one who heard the Gospel thirty years ago, and another a prominent idol-maker in the city. The Church-membership numbers eleven, with twenty-one inquirers, while the contributions of the Church have amounted to twenty taels.

Seven Hsien cities and many other market towns and villages have been regularly visited by the missionaries and colporteurs, the latter having travelled between 700 and 800 miles and sold 4894 Gospels and tracts.

In connection with the medical work, a site has been purchased, after considerable difficulty, for the new hospital, in the south suburb of the city, and the foundations were laid in July; Dr. Cox from Chin-kiang superintending the

building of these premises.¹ With Dr. Cox's presence there has been a distinct increase in the operations, and the development of the medical work, so recently begun, will be seen by the following tables:—

Out-patients, 1904	.	men, 1105	.	women, 371
„ 1905	.	„ 2548	.	„ 800
Operations, 1904	.	.	.	23
„ 1905	.	.	.	110
Total patients, 1905—3348.		Total, 1904—1476.		

Hsiang-cheng.—In connection with the work at this centre, settled work is carried on in four cities, Hsiang-cheng, Yü Chow, Hsü Chow, and Yeh Hsien, while periodical visits are made to six other cities, Lu-shan, Ru Chow, Pao-feng, Kia Hsien, Mi Hsien, and Chang-koh, and itinerations in their surrounding districts. Steady progress is reported, fourteen having been added to the Church by baptism, while two who had to be excluded for growing opium have since repented. The native contributions show a pleasing increase. In 1902, with a membership of seventy-five, the contributions amounted to £1:12:6; in 1903, when the membership was the same, the contributions were £2:5s.; in 1904, although there was a slight decrease in membership, the contributions had advanced to £5:6:3; while in 1905, with a membership of eighty-two, contributions reached the sum of £8:1:3. A large proportion of this year's contribution has been given to the Native Missionary Society, which provides the travelling expenses of the students on their evangelistic journeys.

During the year the first converts have been received at each of the out-stations, and a Christian Endeavour Society has been started. In the Opium Refuge for men, opened during the year, twenty-five patients have been cured of their opium habit, while some three hundred persons have been treated for this vice, in their own homes, with good results. A Boys' Boarding and Day School has been commenced, half the expenses being paid by the Chinese Christians, and among the scholars two have been baptized and five received as inquirers. Four men are being trained as evangelists, while at the dispensary, under Miss Soltau's charge, 900 patients

¹ The erection of these premises was commenced with funds specially contributed by some generous friends, though the gifts will be quite inadequate to complete all that is needed. A generous gift has also been received for the building of a house for Dr. and Mrs. G. Whitfield Guinness.

have been treated, the Gospel by this means finding its way into many distant farms and hamlets. The sales of literature amount to 128 whole Bibles and Testaments, 677 portions, and 9311 tracts.

Chin-tze-kwan.—The workers here are steadily continuing in the preaching of the Gospel, Mrs. Parker being encouraged by a better attendance on the part of the women. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the coming of Roman Catholics into the district.

THE PROVINCE OF KIANG-SU

*AREA, 38,600 square miles, or a little larger than Portugal.
Population, 13,980,235, or more than that of Mexico.*

This province takes its name from the first syllable of its two leading cities, Kiang-ning Fu (commonly called Nan-king) and Su-chow Fu.

Mr. Hudson Taylor commenced work in this province in 1854, and from the formation of the C.I.M. the headquarters of the work have been at Shanghai. The C.I.M. Training Home for lady workers is situated at Yang-chow.

The C.I.M. now has in this province 6 stations, 7 out-stations, 55 missionaries, 21 native helpers, 5 being unpaid, and 154 communicants.

Shanghai.—To adequately report the multitudinous activities connected with the work of the Mission which are carried on here would take more room than these pages will allow. In the general direction of the work of the Mission, the administration of its finances on the field, the arrival and departure of workers and the dealing with the business orders and luggage of the many workers in the interior, there is of necessity an immense amount of work. Earnest prayer is asked for all the members of the China Council (composed of the Superintendents of the various provinces), who, so far as circumstances will allow, meet once a quarter, but especially for Mr. D. E. Hoste as General Director, and the Rev. J. W. Stevenson, Deputy Director in China, and those associated with them. The mass of important correspondence constantly arriving from the inland stations and also from the various home centres, and the many conversations with the workers who come down from their stations for consultation, involve unceasing strain and heavy pressure upon the General Director and those who assist him there. At this time, when Mr. Hoste is absent from China, the duties of Mr. Stevenson become the more onerous and pressing, and make it the more important



THE SHANGHAI BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The C.I.M. manages its own business department, buying wholesale in the home countries and supplying the needs of the workers in the interior as required.

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that, while earnest prayer is made for Mr. Hoste, who as General Director is visiting some of the home centres, the hands of Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Stark, the Secretary, should be strengthened by constant remembrance at the Throne of Grace.

THE NORTH KIANG-SU OR GRAND CANAL DISTRICT

Superintendent—A. R. SAUNDERS

This district, with the exception of the treaty port of Chin-kiang, is all north of the river Yang-tz, and covers about one-third of the total area of the province. It is a very densely populated region, containing many large walled cities and busy market towns. Of these walled cities the Mission has work in 7, and regular church gatherings in 4 of the market towns. Of the more than 300 missionaries of all Societies in this province, only 40 are north of the river, the C.I.M. having 26 of this number. Throughout this district the circulation among the Chinese Christians and inquirers of the little prayer card, "O God, send a Revival, etc.," has done much to promote the spirit of prayer for revival. Commencing the review from the north, we start at—

An-tung.—This station has 4 out-stations, where services are held each Sunday, the aggregate attendance each week being about 100 in the out-stations, and varying from 70 to 100 in the city. Of the 57 Church members, 24 were baptized during the year, while there are about 40 hopeful candidates for baptism. This is by far the most encouraging work of the whole district, and there is much indeed for which to praise God.

Miss Reid, through her medical work, has gained entrance into one of the largest residences in the district. The ladies of the house have paid frequent visits to the Mission house. Much of the medical work is now done by a Chinese assistant, under Miss Reid's supervision. Miss G. Trüdinger has spent a considerable part of the year itinerating in a district in the North-East, where she has opened an out-station in the large market town of Sin-an Chen, although the agitation caused by the effort of a Western Power to open Hai-chow as a port gave rise to a considerable disturbance for a time. Miss E. Trüdinger has given much of her attention to the district

where most of the Christians live, and has visited eight different centres repeatedly. In that neighbourhood there are three places of worship, which the native Christians have themselves provided. Special classes for the instruction of the leaders, etc., have been held here by Mr. and Mrs. Saunders.

Ts'ing-kiang-pu.—The work here has been much hindered through the enforced absence of the workers caused by sickness. Miss Waterman left in the early summer for furlough, while Miss Robson became so seriously ill that Miss Weber was obliged to take her to Chin-kiang for medical treatment. It is good to report that, during the time the station was without a missionary, the natives carried on all the regular meetings, and it is gratifying to learn that several Christian lads have met regularly each week for prayer. During the past two months the work has been under the care of Dr. and Mrs. Shackleton.

Kao-yu.—This station is still without a resident missionary, but the Sunday services have been carried on by Chinese helpers from Yang-chow.

Yang-chow Fu.—This centre comprises two cities, called the "new" and the "old" cities. There are two district magistrates, one ruling over one part of the city and a district called Kan-ts'uen Hsien, and the other ruling over another part of the two cities and a rural district called Kiang-tu Hsien. There is a station in each of the cities, and the work is separately organised.

Yang-chow New City (Pi-shi-Kiai).—The Church at this centre was organised by the late Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, who baptized the first converts. Although much prayer has for many years been offered for this centre, the harvest has not been abundant. Considerably over two hundred converts have been baptized since the commencement, but many of these have been transferred to regular work in other districts. At present there are only 15 members in the new city Church, but there are about 20 inquirers. Thirteen meetings or classes are held each week, with an aggregate total of about 170 to 200. In addition to the regular station work, extensive itinerations in the surrounding country have been made, when between 18,000 and 19,000 Testaments, calendars, and sheet tracts were sold. The work at the

out-station of Tai-chow—a street chapel there being rented with the native Church contributions—has given much encouragement, the first convert being baptized during the year.

The ladies' Training Home is also situated in this centre (the new city), where Miss Murray, the Lady Superintendent, and those associated with her devote their time and energies to the assistance of the newly arrived lady workers. The maintenance of Miss Murray's health and the continuance of her helpful influence at this important post are causes for sincere gratitude to God.

Yang-chow Old City (South Gate). — Miss A. Henry has for long carried on the work of this centre single-handed, but during the year God has given her a devoted fellow-worker in Mrs. Shapleigh. Although there have been no baptisms during the year, there has been much faithful work accomplished. At the out-station Tai-hsiang, about 40 miles distant, the work is most hopeful, but a rising of the people in protest against excessive taxation cut short Miss Henry's last visit, when she had hoped to enrol several candidates for baptism. During this riot the buildings of the new college of Western education were destroyed. In several towns and surrounding villages there are hopeful inquirers, some of whom have suffered persecution, while the leading families of the city, including that of the magistrate, are on visiting terms with the missionaries.

Chin-kiang. — At this treaty port the Mission has a sanatorium and a hospital for the Chinese. During the year no fewer than 15,067 patients were treated, the work being under the charge of Dr. and Mrs. Williams, during the absence of Dr. Cox, who has been superintending the building of the new hospital at Kai-feng Fu, the capital of Ho-nan. Much of the Chinese work is done by Dr. Tsiang (a former student of Dr. Cox), who, having an extensive practice of his own, gives his services gratuitously. His father, Pastor Tsiang, is also a voluntary helper, and has been appointed Pastor during the past year. Miss Bradfield, in addition to her women's work, has a school, with an average attendance of 14.

Mr. Saunders, as missionary superintendent of this district, has spent about five months of the year away from his home in Yang-chow, visiting the various stations in the district and

engaging in evangelistic efforts. He and Mrs. Saunders have also held special services, such as Bible classes, etc. The need of a Provincial Boarding School for boys, where the children of the Christians throughout the district may get a Christian education, is much felt. Parents will provide one-half of the cost of maintenance; and the workers are now praying definitely that God will supply the needed funds, and a missionary to take charge.

THE PROVINCE OF SĪ-CHUAN

AREA, 218,480 square miles, or considerably larger than France. Population, 68,724,890, or approaching twice the population of France.

Sĭ-chuan (The Four Streams) is the largest province of China proper. The province was visited by Dr. Griffith John and Mr. Wylie in 1868, but no effort was made to gain a permanent settlement in the provinces for Protestant missions until the C.I.M. commenced work in the province in 1877.

The Church of England section of the C.I.M. works east of the Kia-ling river (North-East Sĭ-chuan), while the other members of the Mission work to the west of the same dividing-line.

The C.I.M. now has in the province 26 stations, 111 out-stations, 105 missionaries, 162 native helpers, 29 being unpaid, and 1976 communicants.

EASTERN SĪ-CHUAN DISTRICT

C.I.M. Superintendent—Bishop W. W. CASSELS

The absence of Bishop Cassels from China on furlough throughout the year 1905 has resulted in the reports from this district being incomplete. He reached China again on January 7, 1906, but the long journey up the Yang-tz would not allow him to reach his district in time to make himself acquainted with the details of the work at the various centres and send in his report before this book is published.

From the statistics received it is evident that the progress is of a most gratifying character. The following figures will show at a glance the advance made during the last few years :—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Mission Chapels . .	15	38	45	57
Baptisms in year . .	104	148	288	272
Total Communicants .	445	584	834	1072

I. Pao-ning Prefecture

Pao-ning.—The work here has passed through a time of trial, through the removal of several workers, Dr. Shackleton's illness necessitating the closing of the hospital, and the death of the Rev. A. Lawrence (C.M.S.), who had charge of the Diocesan Bible-Training Institution for native evangelists, bringing that work to a close for the present, there being no one able to carry it on.

The church in the city, which seats 300 persons, is regularly crowded, though there has not been much progress in the city work generally. There are some fine Christians among the scholars in the four schools, and the school work is felt to be especially profitable. One native helper, who has been entirely supported by the Church, has been engaged in itinerant work.

The out-station work has given encouragement, two more centres being opened during the year, making a total of eight, and more could be done, did workers allow. In one little hill centre 200 persons meet every Sunday, these being assembled from the surrounding country. Mr. Aldis reports the joy of having baptized 80 catechumens.

Kuang-yuan.—The regular station work connected with schools, dispensaries, and house to house visiting has been continued during the year, there being, for instance, five classes during the week days and two on Sundays in connection with the Boys' School, and six classes during the week and two on Sundays in connection with the Girls' School. About 150 persons regularly attend the services, the seating accommodation being 160.

Sin-tien-tsi.—At this hill station there are 58 Church members, with 17 inquirers, about 100 persons attending the services with some measure of regularity. The chapel will seat nearly 200 persons. Twenty weekly classes are held by the lady workers here, apart from the Sunday services, and visiting the homes of the people, and out-station work.

Nan-pu.—The regular attendance at services here has been good, 34 persons having been received as catechumens during the year, of whom 15 have been baptized. Special efforts have been made by the Christians to reach the many country persons who constantly pass the Mission premises,

about 150 persons attending these meetings specially held on market days.

II. Shun-king Prefecture

Shun-king.—Illness and building have necessitated the limiting of work in a very large degree to the city. As the church accommodation has been insufficient, a new church has been in course of erection. Fourteen persons have been received by baptism, 8 in the city and 6 in the out-stations, while 32 have been received as catechumens.

III. Hsü-ting Prefecture

Hsü-ting Fu.—During the absence of Bishop Cassels on furlough, the Rev. Arthur Polhill had much of his time occupied in visiting a number of the stations. Miss Drake has been actively continuing her work among the women.

The absence of pressure in hospital work has allowed Dr. Wilson to devote more time to his work connected with the science room, which has brought many thousands of persons under the sound of the Gospel who otherwise would not have come near the Mission premises. As a means to reach the students he regards this as eminently successful, he having got into close touch with the students from surrounding cities.

The Girls' School has been giving encouragement, part of the women's hospital having to be used to supply the needed accommodation. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson have also at their private expense built a little Home on a hill some two hours distant from the city, for the use of those missionaries who visit them from time to time for needed medical or dental treatment. During the year, 111 in-patients have been treated, of whom 82 came for the cure of opium. The majority of these were men, only 6 women being among the total number.

WEST SĪ-CHUAN DISTRICT

C.I.M. Superintendent—DR. PARRY

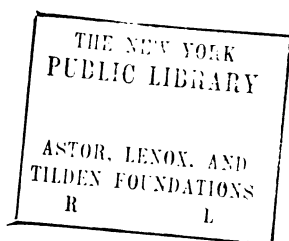
Assistant Superintendent—JOSHUA VALE

Chung-king.—In addition to the business work in which Mr. H. Broomhall is engaged, the other workers have devoted

all their time and energy to the Church. The meetings have been better attended than previously, the average attendance on Sunday mornings being about 150. The Sunday Schools, where adults as well as juniors assemble, have given encouragement. There are three large classes for men, two and sometimes three for women, and three for children. The quarterly reviews of the lessons taken in the Sunday School show that good work is being accomplished. It has unfortunately been necessary to discipline seven members, but although no advances have been made during the year, it is hoped some will be baptized ere long. Considerable attention has been given to the Ki-kiang district, Mr. Curtis making this his centre for itinerant work. There are about 20 scholars both in the Boys' and Girls' Schools, though the lack of a suitable teacher in the former has been detrimental to its success. The surrounding country, which with its markets, etc., gives wide scope for work, calls for more attention than the workers have yet been able to give it.

Kiang-tsin.—There is a Church membership here of 14 men, of whom 4 are at the out-station of Chu-kia-to. The Sunday services have been well attended, the average being about 100. Preaching in the street chapel has been regularly sustained, and well attended in the evenings, voluntary service being rendered in this work by some of the Christian men. Mr. Squire and his native helpers have been frequently itinerating over the district, especially visiting the three places where meeting-halls have been opened. These places all need much cautious supervision, that what is genuine may be nourished, and wrongdoers checked. A preaching colporteur, Mr. Ren, is constantly traversing the district, so that many are getting to know of the Gospel. Owing to Mrs. Squire's absence the women's work has been in abeyance.

Siao-shi.—The workers have kept up regular visitation of the district, and made frequent stays in the out-station of Ho-chiang Hsien and the village of Wang-lung. At the central station the Sunday services have kept about the same, with an attendance of about 25. One addition has been made to the Church in the baptism of a lady of good family in the country, who is a true Lydia, being most pronounced in her profession of faith, and zealous in her study of the Bible, which she loves. She is, we believe, shining brightly in her home, and we trust her husband will





THE FU-SHUN MISSION STATION.

This station is in the centre of the salt well industry in Szechuan. Connected with this station there are 10 out-stations with 11 chapels. The present membership is 131, of whom only 8 are women. There are also about 240 ministers, while some 400 persons regularly attend the services.

eventually follow her example. He has given up the opium habit, and, at the time of the Bible Society Centenary, sent a donation of 100 taels to the Society. Mrs. Li herself gave a gift of 10 taels from the sale of one of her gold ornaments, to help in renting a preaching-hall on the street of Siao-shi.

In the out-station of Ho-chiang Hsien the work has been made more uphill by reason of Roman Catholic opposition. The securing of more suitable meeting-rooms has greatly helped the attendance at the evening Gospel preaching. The meetings begun last year in the city prison are still continued, and the Christian jailer, Mr. Fu, still holds steadily on his way.

Lu-chow.—The work of overseeing, and organising, and shepherding the little groups of believers in some 25 out-stations, and in Lu-chow itself, has been carried on faithfully and perseveringly by Mr. James and his fellow-workers, the general result being quiet, steady progress. The additions during the year have been 16, and the present membership is 131 for the district. In the central station the Sabbath attendances have kept up well, the average being about 150 men, women, and scholars. The usual weekly classes and Church meetings have been continued, and afternoon and evening preaching daily, all the year, in the two preaching-halls, one inside the city, and one attached to the Mission premises, and a full share of this service has been rendered by native brethren. Very large numbers in the course of the year are reached by this constant preaching of the Gospel message. The Boys' and Girls' Schools have been continued through the year with a total average attendance of 40 scholars. The band of native preachers have continued their faithful services in the district. Several of the little groups of Christians in the out-stations are at present in the process of securing their own meeting-places by purchase, which absorb most of their present efforts at self-support. The total native contributions in this district amount for the year to about 800 taels.

A nice roomy chapel with other accommodation has been completed at Kiang-an Hsien, one of the older out-stations; a large proportion of the cost has been raised by the Christians. In the whole district there are about 350 persons who are recognised as under instruction.

Fu-shun Hsien.—The workers have continued at their posts through the year, with the exception of a break caused

by the riot in May, at which time the ladies retired for a few weeks to Lu-chow. Mr. Tsen has been a valued voluntary helper as elder in charge at Siao-chi, the sub-centre which has the largest membership in the district. Mr. Liang has also worked faithfully as helper in the Fu-shun centre, and has been supported by funds raised by a native Evangelisation Society. In the central station the work has been hampered for want of suitable premises. A very extensive advertising of the Gospel has been done by pasting tracts in all the market towns of the Hsien, and in addition a large circulation of tracts and Scriptures by colporteurs has been effected. The Church membership in the Fu-shun district is 135. The recognised inquirers number about 250, and attendants at meetings about 400. At present the proportion of women members is insignificant; in many of the places the accommodation is such that the attendance of women is not practicable. There are, however, very cheering openings in the women's work, especially in Fu-shun itself, where the workers have regular classes for the women once on week days and on Sabbath mornings. The baptized members are resident in twelve places, each of which has a meeting-room, rented and supported by the natives. There are, besides these, seven other places where inquirers meet, but which as yet have no baptized members. The proximate figure for all native contributions for rents, schools, support of native helpers, etc., amounts for the year to about 100 taels. The work in this as well as the Lu-chow district is widespread, and involves incessant travelling and constant care and prayerful toil to give anything like regular visitation and teaching. There is great need for more efficient native ministry.

Sui-fu.—The Church work at this centre has gone on steadily. There have been 21 added to the Church by baptism in the city and out-stations. Boys' School and Dispensary and preaching-hall have all been well sustained—the school with average attendance of 30 boys. The plan of a week's evening preaching during the full moon week of each month has been followed, and good attendances have been the rule. The Sunday services have kept up with a regular and full attendance of members and inquirers, but not by any large numbers of the public. The total Church contributions amount to \$307. The Lan-chi Hsien out-station Church is the oldest and best organised in the Sui-fu

district, and has neat and convenient premises recently purchased. There are twenty smaller places which are offshoots of the Lan-chi Church, and the work gives promise of growth and expansion. The Lan-chi Church lost one of its earnest members by drowning in the terrible flood of August. The other members have done well in raising relief funds.

What with some local disturbances, bad seasons, and serious flood, when 2000 houses in the city were flooded, the conditions of work have been trying, many members suffering both loss of home and goods. In two districts the members have purchased a chapel and handed over the same to the Mission. The total contributions of the year have amounted to \$370, which includes the sums contributed for the upkeep of local places. Three thousand patients have been treated during the year, and 30 scholars taught in the Boys' School. At this centre with its out-stations there are 103 members, 21 having been baptized during 1905.

Kia-ting.—The evangelist has continued his faithful services by visiting the out-stations, and assisting in the central Church when Mr. Ririe is absent. The day school has been superintended by Mrs. Ririe, and the school teacher has acted as superintendent to the Sabbath School. The Sunday services are well maintained, and the recent adoption of Christian Endeavour methods has proved a stimulus to the Church.

Tan-lin.—The work here has gone steadily forward under the care of Pastor Wang, the present Church membership being 88. About two-thirds of the pastor's support is obtained from a native endowment fund. The pastor was, more than twenty years ago, only a water-coolie and unable to read. He has overcome his natural disadvantages, and is now a trusted fellow-worker in the Gospel and a helper of many. The Church at Tan-lin is now being able to supply helpers for the work in several other centres.

Mei-chow.—At this station with its important out-stations there has been a good deal of encouragement, especially at Pen-shan. The year closes with a membership for this group of out-stations of 160 men and women, and some 200 regular probationers. Pen-shan Church has now the benefit of better accommodation, the property consisting of a chapel and side rooms for native helpers, and several shop fronts on the street which yield a little rental.



THE CHEN-TU CHURCH LEADERS WITH MR. J. VALE.

In connection with the Church as their centre there are 5 out-stations with 6 chapels. Eighty-one persons were baptized last year, giving a total of 292 members at the present time. In all, 649 have been baptized since the commencement. At the Bible School conducted by Mr. Granger there are now 14 students from various stations in Western Szechuan, all supported by special funds, the greater part of which has been contributed on the field.

70 face page 86.

Chiung-chow.—The present total membership at this station with its out-stations is 55, and the regular visitation of the country work has resulted in signs of progress. The Sunday services have been well attended, and the women's work encouraging.

Kwan Hsien.—Mr. Hockman, who has been obliged to give a fair portion of his time to study and care of the out-stations, has aimed rather at shepherding the work left by Mr. Hutson than initiating fresh developments. Quite a little has been done in the way of dispensing medicine, but none of those assisted show much desire for a knowledge of the Gospel. The refusal to interfere in law-suits has resulted in some, whose motives were false, not continuing in their professed spiritual inquiry.

Chen-tu.—From March to December Mr. and Mrs. Grainger were absent from their station at the coast. The work, however, has gone on quietly with the other workers much as before, there being some fresh tokens for encouragement. In August, Mr. and Mrs. Vale left for furlough, so that the station has for some part of the year been left in the charge of Mr. Franck. Preaching in the gospel hall has steadily continued, and a weekly inquirers' class with an average attendance of 16 men has been held in addition to the usual Church meetings. During Mr. Grainger's absence the Bible Training School was suspended, but steps are now being taken for the renewal of this work.

Ta-chien-lu.—The Church work has given encouragement, there being wider opportunities than in the past. There are 12 members in the Church. These are Chinese business men who are engaged in business with Tibetans. Mrs. Sorenson has commenced a class for women, some of them being half-castes between Chinese and Tibetans; while Mr. Sorenson has a class for boys. The members have been contributing freely towards the expenses, but no exact figures are to hand.



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In connection with the Church as their centre there are 5 out-stations with 6 chapels. Eighty-one persons were baptized last year, giving a total of 202 members at the present time. In all, 549 have been baptized since the commencement. At the Bible School conducted by Mr. Grainger there are now 14 students from various stations in Western Szechuan, all supported by special funds, the greater part of which has been contributed on the field.

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THE PROVINCE OF KWEI-CHOW

AREA, 67,160 square miles, nearly equal to Victoria (Australia). Population, 7,650,282, or equal that of Korea.

Kwei-chow (Noble Region) is one of the poorest provinces, though possessing considerable undeveloped mineral resources. Its mercurial deposits are of unequalled richness. There are probably from two to three millions of Aborigines in this province, mostly south of the capital.

The C.I.M., still the only Protestant Society at work in the province, commenced work there in 1877. In 1898 Mr. W. S. Fleming, the first C.I.M. martyr, was murdered at Pang-hai.

The C.I.M. now has 6 stations, 13 out-stations, 24 missionaries, 24 native helpers, and 279 communicants.

Kwei-yang.—Owing to considerable difficulties, the Church here has been reconstituted during the year, some of the names being omitted from the Church roll. Of the 27 Church members, only 18 were readmitted, though three of the others have since expressed repentance for their sin. There has been an improvement in the contributions, 32 taels being contributed for general Church expenses, and 55 taels towards the expenses of the Church Conference.

At the out-station of Tong-chow the Sunday services have on the whole been fairly well attended. The chapel has accommodation for about 150 persons. An elder and deacon have been appointed at the Church half-yearly meeting.

Chen-yuan Fu.—The year has been a quiet one and the people generally friendly. Considerable time has been given to itinerant work, visiting many cities at the time of the triennial examinations, which will probably be the last time for reaching many of the students in this way. The street preaching has also been found successful, and the guest-hall work particularly helpful. About 4000 persons have been treated for minor ailments during the year.

An-shun.—The total number of those who regularly attend the services in connection with this station, the out-station included, is 274 persons, while about 200 come to the Sunday School. Among those who meet for worship, there are about 100 Miao. The total baptisms for the whole district number 128, and the workers have been much encouraged by signs of a considerable move, especially among the Aborigines. Hundreds of families are showing interest and meeting for worship at various centres. More than one thousand Miao met for worship at Ko-pu when Mr. Adam was present. A large chapel is being built at that place. The native contributions have amounted to Tls.293.

Tuh-shan.—Eight persons have been baptized during the year, while the Church services have been attended by a considerable number of outsiders. At Ki-ch'ang a small house has been secured for the holding of meetings, a good part of the purchase-money being subscribed by members. Preliminary work has also been carried on at two or three other centres, but work in the country was at a standstill until the troubles in the province of Kwang-si were quiet. At Sui-p'o three persons have been baptized and a piece of land has been secured for the chapel, while there is hopeful work opening up at other centres. During the summer special classes were held for the instruction of the Christians and inquirers.

Tsen-i Fu.—The work at this station has been continued throughout the year without a break. In addition to the usual Sabbath and week-night meetings there has been a constant preaching of the Gospel both in street chapels and on the street. A shop has been secured in the old city and converted into a street chapel, which, in addition to its use for preaching, is useful as a centre from which the ladies can visit and more efficiently work that part of the city. The women's work has been helped by the addition of a Bible-woman.

For six months of the year a dispensary was open in the mornings, an average of 15 to 30 patients being treated daily. Some successful midwifery work undertaken by the ladies has created a good impression. At Nei-tan Hsien, some 50 or 60 miles away, a good work has commenced. A house has been rented there, and some 20 persons profess their interest in the Gospel. Several members of a family living next door to the Mission-house have professed sincere interest in the Gospel.

Pang-hai.—This station is a centre for work among the Aborigines, and has been the scene of much sorrow and trial. In 1898 Mr. W. S. Fleming and his Miao evangelist were murdered, and in 1900 a number of the Miao converts suffered martyrdom. Mr. Chenery, who was appointed there in 1904, was accidentally drowned during 1905 when travelling by boat. More recently Mr. R. Williams has taken up the work there, leaving his work in Yun-nan for this purpose. Special prayer is asked that he may be preserved from all evil and that his work may be blessed.

THE PROVINCE OF YUN-NAN

AREA, 146,680 square miles, nearly half as large again as New Zealand. Population, 12,324,574, or the same as Mexico.

Yun-nan (South of the Clouds), previous to 1259 A.D., was ruled by native princes who were of Hindu origin. The fearful Mohammedan rebellion, which terminated in 1870, has left many parts of the province in ruins. There are probably over fifty distinct aboriginal tribes in the province. The average opium crop is almost equal to the total export from India to China.

In 1876 Mr. J. W. Stevenson and Dr. H. Soltau saw Yun-nan from the Burmah border, but were not allowed to cross. In 1877 Mr. J. McCarthy, the present C.I.M. superintendent, entered the province; but it was not till 1881 that the first station was opened by Mr. George Clark.

The C.I.M. now has 5 stations, 23 missionaries, 5 native helpers, 1 being unpaid, and 25 communicants.

C.I.M. Superintendent—J. McCARTHY

Mr. McCarthy reports with thankfulness a year full of mercies, the workers being kept in peace and free from serious illness. The absence on furlough of three families has made it a little difficult to keep all the departments of work steadily in progress; while two other workers who returned from furlough have been appointed to new districts—Mr. Williams having volunteered to fill Mr. Chenery's place in the work among the Miao, at Pang-hai, and Mr. H. H. Curtis being appointed to Chung-king. Mr. Sanders of Australia has been obliged, by family reasons, to defer his return indefinitely. Mr. A. G. Nicholls has been thankfully welcomed back from furlough, as also a new worker, Mr. G. Porteous from Australia. Mr. Nicholls is carrying on the work left by Mr. Rhodes at the South Gate House in Yun-nan Fu, and Mr. Porteous is living with him, engaged in learning the language.

Ping-yi.—The frequently recurring markets in the city

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Photo by

AN OLD IMPERIAL PALACE IN YUN-NAN FU.

J. Graham.

The top picture shows the exterior and the lower picture part of the interior of this old palace. The Emperor's Tablet is still kept within this palace.

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and surrounding towns have been made the centres for energetic evangelistic work, though at present it is not possible to tabulate results. The numerous women visitors who came, at first from curiosity, to see Mrs. Hanna, are less frequent in their visits now, but it is hoped that the message of salvation then heard will yet bear fruit. One man has been received by baptism, who has heard the Gospel for many years, while two others were deferred. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have spent some months at Chu-tsing Fu, at the No. 2 House, to keep the work going, while Mr. McCarthy visited Yun-nan Fu and Ta-li Fu. By the gifts of the workers in the station, premises on the main street have been secured, which will greatly facilitate the work.

Chu-tsing Fu.—There has been an evident increase in the desire of the people to give heed to the things that are spoken. A number from one or two of the villages, and from the city, have shown real earnestness in attending Bible Classes and the ordinary services. Several have burned their idols, and some have given up smoking opium. Three men have been received by baptism at this station during the year.

Through the whole year Miss Simpson has been alone in the Ladies' House, as there has been no companion able to assist her in the work. Two Chinese ladies and a slave girl, who have long shown interest, continue to give evidence of their faith in the Lord Jesus. There are a number of women who appear to be quite convinced of the truth, but are prevented, by fear of their people, from joining the Church. Will some friends specially remember these in prayer?

At the No. 2 House one serious event of the year was a fire which burned the chapel and another block of buildings; however, we gratefully record that the missionary's dwelling-house was not destroyed, though injured. The chapel has been rebuilt. Two women have been received by baptism, but the cold and careless behaviour of some of the Christians has given no little grief. Prayer is desired for the pastor, Mr. Kong, who has been suffering with his throat.

Yun-nan Fu.—Two men have been received into the Church by baptism at the South Gate. They have long been considered as truly converted, and they show earnestness in proclaiming the Gospel to others. The attendance at the chapel has been larger than formerly. The work at the

North-West House is also continued, but it is cause of sorrow that some of those who have been put under discipline have not shown true repentance. A revival is prayed for.

Ta-li Fu.—At the beginning of the year one man was received into the Church by baptism. The work has gone on satisfactorily both in the city and at Hsia-kwan, which has been visited weekly. Visits have also been paid to Hsieh-chow. The medical work has been carried on without interruption, and a good many have been cured of opium-smoking. The faithful services of the active helper Yang have been a cause for much thankfulness, and several, by regular attendance, inspire the hope that a real work is taking place in their hearts. During Mr. McCarthy's visit at this station, Mr. Embury was free for an itinerant journey, when a good number of books were disposed of.

Dr. Clarke has treated 2878 patients during the year, or whom 780 were women. These people have come from about fifty different centres around Ta-li Fu, so that by this means the Gospel has been taken back to these many centres. The patients are only seen twice a week. One hundred and twenty-seven opium patients have been treated, but as there is no opium refuge for residents, it has not been possible to know the results of this work. Good spiritual results have been seen in two cases.

Bhamo.—The baptism of Mrs. Li, the wife of the native helper at this station, is thankfully recorded. There are a good number of Chinese who seem more or less influenced by the Gospel and who attend the services. The work among the soldiers and other English-speaking residents, and the children, is carried on as usual, and while it is difficult to tabulate results of such labour, there is no doubt as to the actual value of the testimony constantly borne to those who otherwise would have no spiritual help. Mr. and Mrs. Selkirk specially need the prayers of God's people in their naturally discouraging labours.

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THREE VETERAN MISSIONARIES TO CHINA.

Chinese Photographer.

On the reader's right is Mr. Hudson Taylor, who arrived in China in 1854; standing in the centre is Dr. Griffith John, who reached China in 1853, while on the reader's left is Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who arrived in China as early as 1850. The photo was taken just a week before Mr. Hudson Taylor's home-call. Together these three workers represent 156 years of service for China.

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THE PROVINCE OF HU-PEH

AREA, 71,410 square miles, or considerably larger than England and Wales. Population, 35,280,685, or equal to that of England and Wales and the State of New York combined.

Hu-peh (North of the Lake) is the central province of China, and densely populated. Hankow, opened as a port in 1861, is called the "Mart of Nine Provinces." In June 1874 the C.I.M. rented premises in Wu-chang, the capital, as a base for the regions beyond. The business centre has since been removed across the river to Hankow.

The C.I.M. now has 4 stations, 4 out-stations, 15 missionaries, 17 native helpers, 5 being unpaid, and 98 communicants.

Hankow, situated some 600 miles up the Yang-tz at the mouth of the Han river, is occupied by the C.I.M. merely as a business centre for the work to the west and north. As a Mission station it is well worked by other Societies. All workers going to the west or up the Han have to tranship here, and much necessary business has to be transacted for the hundreds of workers at their distant stations.

I-chang, situated at the mouth of the Yang-tz gorges, was once used as a base for work in Hu-nan. The establishment of steamboat traffic from Hankow to Chang-sha has made this less necessary, but it is closely situated to the north-western Hu-nan border. All workers going to the west of China have to tranship at this station into the native junks in order to proceed through the gorges. It is mainly used as a business centre.

Lao-ho-keo.—During the summer a visit to the hills enabled the workers to work among those not generally reached, and as many as 300 regularly attended the services at this time. Twelve persons have been baptized during the year, and had all who were ready been able to come, the

number would have been higher. The average Sunday morning attendance has been about 200. The street chapel, which is well located and seats about 150 to 180 persons, has been a centre of good work. It has been constantly filled with an ever-changing audience, as many as 700 passing through in one day. Mr. Lagerquist has during the year treated 2720 patients, saved 18 persons from an attempted suicide by opium, had 5 successful obstetric cases, 76 operations, and 3 cataract cases, all successful. Through the generosity of some of the Christians the premises for a hospital, which with repairs have cost 830 taels, have been obtained. Of this sum more than 500 taels were given locally; and when funds allow, it is desired to erect a suitable chapel.

At **Si-kwan**, about three and a half English miles distant, the Misses Black are engaged in their work. Here there has been a good deal of visiting undertaken, and 32,000 cash worth of books sold. There are 94 scholars in the girls' day school, and the three weekly classes for women have been attended by about 35 persons at a time.

Kuh-cheng.—At this centre about 60 persons hear the Gospel daily in the chapel, while the average attendance on Sunday amounts to 100 persons. There are also 3 out-stations. Seven men appear to be ready for baptism. During the year there have been many openings among the scholars and officials of the district. Altogether there are 4 chapels in this district, with 25 members and about 55 inquirers, of whom 14 are ready for baptism.

Shi-nan Fu.—Mr. Parsons has been compelled to work a good deal from place to place, in superintending the work at various centres, and has not been able to be in residence at this station during the year. The number of centres at which interest has been manifested has necessitated a considerable amount of arduous itineration.

THE PROVINCE OF KIANG-SI

AREA, 69,480 square miles, or considerably larger than Scotland and Ireland combined. Population, 26,532,125, or nearly equal to that of England.

The name Kiang-si means "West of the River," and is an abbreviation of Kiang-nan-si, or "South of the River, West." The C.I.M. commenced work in this province in 1869. In 1886 the Kwang-hsin river district was made a special centre for women's work.

The C.I.M. work in this province divides itself into three districts: 1. The Kan river in the west and south-west. 2. The Kwang-hsin river on the east. 3. The Fu-chow Fu and Chien-chang Fu districts to the south-east, worked by the German Associates from Barmen.

The C.I.M. now has 26 stations, 66 out-stations, 92 missionaries, 131 native helpers, 17 being unpaid, and 1618 communicants.

I. THE KAN RIVER DISTRICT

NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTH KIANG-SI

Superintendent—ARCHIBALD ORR-EWING

The year has been one of steady and unhindered work with good general progress, though the accession of Church membership has not been large. The work at Kan-chow Fu has been reinforced by Mr. and Mrs. F. Hall after their marriage. Mrs. Hall, who has done excellent work in the schools at Kwei-chi, hopes to open schools in her new district. Messrs. Rowe and Porteous are devoting themselves to study at Kan-chow Fu, while Miss Duncan is also engaged in the acquisition of the language at Chi-an Fu. Mr. Domay has settled at Chang-shu, after furlough, to relieve Mr. and Mrs. Blasner, who hope shortly to take furlough.

During the last week of October, 27 workers met in Conference at Chi-an. The Lord graciously manifested His presence in their midst. Many subjects directly connected with the work were under consideration, and the papers and

discussions were found most helpful. The last Conference took place in 1890, and the workers look back with profound gratitude to God for all that He has done since then. The removal of Mr. H. C. Burrows, whose example of unreserved devotion to the Lord's service will be a stimulus to many, is mourned by all.

Kiu-kiang.—At this centre Mr. Mills is kept fairly busy with the business work of the province, though giving what time he can spare to the preaching of the Gospel. On the Lord's day about 30 regularly attend the services, but as the majority of the converts live to the north of the river, bad weather makes it impossible for them to come at times. Mrs. Mills has a Sunday School for the European children, and also gives them some tuition through the week. Mrs. Orr-Ewing has instructed the Chinese women, and has several times visited the Christians living on the north bank of the river.

Ta-ku-t'ang.—There have not been many tokens of encouragement at this centre, but Mr. Reid writes, "The reaping time cannot be far away." The attendance at the Sunday morning meeting varies from 25 to 40, while a number of meetings are conducted in the street chapel. A free school is carried on with about 10 scholars. One thing is noticeable, that, whereas the term "foreign devil" was freely used in former times, the people are now more courteous in manner. May this confidence lead them to trust in our Saviour. The Home here is beautifully situated, and some tired workers have enjoyed rest and change and fellowship with the host and hostess.

Nan-kang Fu.—The average attendance at the services is 20. In the itinerations through the district, Mrs. Duff and her youngest child have gained access for themselves and Mr. Duff into many homes which otherwise would have been closed. At the prefectural examinations much time was spent with the students who had gathered for the last examination under the old régime. Fully 1000 New Testaments were distributed, which were gladly accepted. May God's word be a light in many a home where darkness has hitherto reigned.

Nan-chang Fu.—Within this large city the late Mr. H. C. Burrows lived a life of singular devotion to God in the interests of this people, and his loss is deeply mourned.

Despite considerable bodily weakness, he laboured earnestly to the last, shortly before his death having arranged the purchase of property which would locate him in the centre of the business quarters of the city, his aim being to declare Christ to those who had never heard of Him. May the Lord fulfil his heart's desire.

Mr. and Mrs. Thor, who live outside the city, have rendered many services to their brothers and sisters passing to the more distant stations, besides forwarding letters and books. Preaching in the street chapel, which seats 60 persons and is at times crowded, has been conducted by the evangelist and Mr. Thor. The Sunday services are attended by about 30 persons. At a place some 30 miles distant there is an interesting work carried on by a Mr. Chiao. Owing to the Lord's blessing upon his life and testimony, idolatry has disappeared from this small village. At his own expense Mr. Chiao has built a small place for worship. Six have been baptized during the year.

While the C.I.M. suffered no loss, either in life or property, in the serious riot which took place in this city in February 1906, the Mission would record its deep sympathy with those who have been bereaved in connection with other Societies. Mr. and Mrs. Kingham and child, with five Roman Catholic priests, lost their lives in this sad riot.

Chang-shu.—Three persons were added to the Church by baptism during the early summer, and an out-station has been opened 10 miles to the south, at Yung-t'ai, where there is a good deal of interest manifested. The chapel can accommodate about 150 persons, but at present there are not more than about 30 or 40 inquirers in addition to the 19 Church members. Mrs. Blasner has faithfully engaged in visiting, and has been heartily welcomed into the homes of the people; while Messrs. Blasner and Domay have been well received during their journeys in the surrounding country.

Lin-kiang Fu.—In the city the work has been far from encouraging, but Mrs. Traub's kindness in nursing several sick children and in dispensing medicine to others has resulted in the prospects of the women's work being brighter. There are numerous opportunities for work among the villages and homes across the river, where there is a large orange-growing district, and the advent of two or three lady workers would be most welcome.

An interesting work has been commenced in the prison by one of the Church members who has been appointed jailer. The ringleader of the Chang-shu riot, who is still confined there, has said, "If I had known this doctrine before, I should not have been here now." There are many inquirers at Shui-peh, and the interest in Hsin-yu Hsien is most encouraging. There are 10 hopeful inquirers at Shui-chow Fu, which city should have a resident missionary.

Yuan-chow Fu.—While visiting various places in this prefecture during the early summer Mr. Orr-Ewing was much impressed by what he saw. The Christians and inquirers have shown an unusual readiness to contribute toward the support and extension of the work. For instance, Mr. Chu, the potter at Nan-k'eng, has built a place four stories high; on the ground floor there is a chapel, on the first floor accommodation for Chinese guests, on the second floor accommodation for the missionaries, while the third floor consists of a summer house for visitors to pass the hot evenings. Mr. Chu is a most cheerful giver, and the cost has been entirely borne by himself. Mr. Li of P'ing-hsiang is a quiet, unassuming, but capable worker, and has hitherto given his time and labour without remuneration.

The work has been extending on self-supporting lines, 11 having been baptized during the year, while there are several hundred hopeful inquirers, and between two and three hundred attending the services. In addition to money contributed for rent and repair of premises, the Christians have given \$253.

Chi-an Fu.—This important prefecture has been well worked during the year, 17 having been received during the year by baptism. The chapel seats about 120, and about 100 regularly attend. Six meetings are held on Sunday, and four others during the week. Fifteen persons attend the services at the An-fu out-station, and some 10 at T'ai-ho, which was opened in June.

While there are only about 30 inquirers in the portion of the prefecture worked from Chi-an city, about 130 regularly attend the services, though probably 300 persons have put away their idols. The total contributions have amounted to \$80, although the people are all poor. The district has been well worked, the Church centres within about 30 miles of the city having been visited, either by the two evangelists, or by a missionary with a Chinese helper.

The work has been kept well in hand by Mr. Taylor, who has sought to employ the Christians as far as possible, so that while the foreign workers were absent for rest and change at Ku-ling the work went on as before.

Yung-sin Hsien.—This city is situated about 60 miles from Chi-an Fu, Mr. William Taylor acting as pastor, while the three Finnish ladies reside there for local work. In addition to the central station there are 3 out-stations, the attendances at the services varying from 150 to 200 persons. During the year a partly self-supporting Girls' School has been commenced, while the contributions amounted to \$33. The ladies arrange by rotation to be two at home in the station, and one in the country visiting the out-stations.

Lung-chuan Hsien.—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bunting have devoted their time towards this place and the city of Wan-an, about 25 miles distant. There has been much to give encouragement, the Christians taking a large share of the work, while 10 have been baptized during the year. The average Sunday gatherings number about 60 persons. A house has been rented in the busy market town of Tsao-lin, the central Church supplying the preachers and meeting their expenses. At Wan-an, where the work is most interesting, the Mission has acquired property. The mainstay of the meetings here is a Mr. Liao of the Chinese Imperial Postal Service, who is a Christian of sterling worth. The services are attended by about 30 persons.

Kan-chow Fu.—The workers here have been encouraged by the arrival of reinforcements. Mr. Horne has been occupied with the affairs of the whole district, devoting himself also to guest-hall work and the dispensing of medicine. The friendliness of the gentry and people of the city is largely attributed to this. He has also visited the outlying districts, and superintended the itinerations of the Chinese workers. Mrs. Horne has meetings for women in the west of the city, where there have been some cheering cases of conversion. Mr. Marshall is responsible for the Church work in the city, and for the labours of the Chinese evangelist supported by the Christians. He has also superintended the building of the Sanatorium on the mountain, nearly 15 miles distant. Mrs. Marshall has had charge of the women's work to the east of the city, but has been somewhat hindered

by the sickness of her children. Lord's Day services have been attended by between 150 and 200 persons, the contributions for the year amounting to \$232. As most of this sum is given by the 44 Christians, the average works out at nearly \$4 per head.

Mr. Hall undertakes the evangelistic services in the city, assisted by the Christians, while Mrs. Hall is arranging for a Girls' School, and later for a Boys' School also. Mr. Tyler has charge of the out-stations. At Feng-kang, where the Mission has had a place for some years, the congregations are usually from 50 to 60. Until this year the market people have shown no interest, but things are now changing. In Nan-k'ang Hsien the work is not promising. A house has been mortgaged in the busy market of Tang-chiang, where there are nearly 50 regular attendants at worship. In several other centres services are also conducted. The workers are praying that a medical man may be sent to this centre.

Hsin-feng.—The chapel here accommodates 150 persons, but the average attendance is not over 50. Many neighbouring market towns have been worked. At Lung-nan 10 have been baptized, and considerable interest manifested in the truth. The people are more lawless than is usual, and the villages resemble fortified places, with high walls surrounding them, with loopholes for firing upon any who attack them. Of the 10 persons baptized, some give promise of becoming bright witnesses for Christ. The total number of persons baptized in North, West, and South Kiang-si is 98, which is the exact number baptized in the previous year. There is, however, every reason to expect a larger number during the next twelve months.

II. THE KWANG-HSIN RIVER DISTRICT

NORTH-EASTERN KIANG-SI

Superintendent—EDWARD PEARCE

Rao-chow.—With the exception of Kwang-hsin Fu, this is the most recently opened station in the district, and consequently the work has not yet developed much. In addition to the regular evangelistic efforts, services have been commenced in three new places during the year. In one of these,

King-teh-chen, a suitable house has been purchased. This is the centre of the porcelain industry for all China, and a most important place. There are already hopeful signs of interest and blessing, several inquirers meeting regularly for worship. The small day school has been carried on, though the medical work, in Dr. and Mrs. Judd's absence, has had to be abandoned.

An-ren.—The work here has sustained a serious loss through the death of Elder Wang, a godly and zealous preacher of the Gospel, through whom many have heard of the way of salvation. In addition to the regular station work, considerable time and effort have been spent in a busy town called Teng-kia-pu. There are a good many inquirers in the neighbourhood of Loh-p'ing Hsien. The seating accommodation of the various little centres connected with this station amounts in the aggregate to about 500 or 600, and the Christians have contributed very liberally to various objects, \$26 being sent to the Queensland Kanaka Mission, superintended by a former worker in this city.

Kwei-chi.—In this district there are 12 out-stations, where services are regularly conducted. Much of the workers' time is necessarily occupied in visiting and superintending work in these centres, Miss Marchbank alone having paid 49 visits to the out-stations, in which work she has walked nearly a thousand miles. During the year a Boys' School and dwelling-house have been built. The Chinese Christians in this district have contributed over \$500 during the year: \$147 and \$76 for the Boys' and Girls' Schools respectively; \$8 for the British and Foreign Bible Society; \$118 for the Old Women's Home—a kind of infirmary; and \$157 for the general building fund.

Shang-tsing.—There are 2 out-stations connected with this centre, one, however, being so distant that it is not easily worked. Generally speaking, the work consists of the usual meetings for adults and children and the daily preaching to visitors, also a little dispensary work, and visits to the out-stations.

Tung-hsiang.—There are 3 out-stations connected with this centre, which are regularly visited, more than half the workers' time being thus occupied. One of them is situated some 20 miles from the centre, and entails a good

deal of travelling. The Christians have opened an out-station on their own responsibility, and contribute annually \$46 for the rent of the house and support of the evangelist. The Christians at Peh-kan, also an out-station, maintain a small chapel at a little town not far off, several places endeavouring to do similar work.

Kwang-hsin Fu.—This is the youngest station in the whole district and the work is still in its earliest stages. Only 6 persons have been baptized, and there are no out-stations. The surrounding towns and villages have been constantly visited, and guest-hall work has been carried on in the city. About 300 patients have been treated in the dispensary, all of whom have heard something of the Gospel. During the local examinations, special efforts were made to reach the students, two evangelists and native Christians and others assisting.

Yu-shan.—The work here is centred in the city itself, and in 8 out-stations, at most of which regular meetings are carried on. Instead of having a man in charge who can conduct the meetings, as is the case in most of the out-stations and other districts, the workers here have adopted the plan of putting a Christian woman in charge, and sending help for the meetings. In several instances this has succeeded very well. Most of the \$43 contributed by the Christians have been given for the support of a new out-station during the year. Practically the native Church has paid all expenses connected with this out-station, and they hope in future to do so.

Yang-kou.—There are 4 out-stations worked from this centre, one of which, Kwang-feng, was until recently occupied as a central station. Though there are only three missionaries here, they have been able to do a good deal of work outside the ordinary station routine. The districts and villages have been regularly and constantly visited. The work has suffered through the removal by death of two faithful native helpers, whose places it will be difficult to fill. It is interesting to know that at one out-station the Christians held a Memorial Service upon receipt of the news of Mr. Hudson Taylor's death, and sent the sum of \$20 to the Mission, as a thank-offering for Mr. Taylor's services to China.

I-yang.—This station has been recently reinforced by a new worker from New Zealand, though the absence of others has thrown the burden of the work upon Miss Mackenzie and Miss Dring. With 4 districts to superintend, one of the workers has been absent from the city most of the time. The city congregation has kept up well, and a new chapel is much needed. There have been 22 baptisms in connection with this work during the year, most of them being at the out-stations, where the work has been more encouraging than in the city. At one of these, Shwang-kiang, 10 were baptized, and one convert has given a site for a new chapel. The 21 Church members at this out-station have contributed \$142, which will probably be used for the proposed chapel, and some of those who contributed have also promised to provide part of the food for the workmen engaged in erecting the building.

Ho-kou.—There have been no baptisms at this centre this year, mainly because Miss Gibson's time has been so much occupied in superintending building operations that she has not been able to devote the usual attention to the country work. The station has also been somewhat undermanned, owing to Miss Hall's absence on furlough. Hitherto the premises at this centre have been very poor and unsuitable, but now this deficiency has been met, for which there is cause to thank God. One feature of the work here is the number of well-to-do business men connected with the Church, which gives great promise for its future development. Perhaps the most encouraging feature, however, is the number of bright young Christians who have formed themselves into a Christian Endeavour Society.

III. THE FU-CHOW FU AND CHIEN-CHANG FU DISTRICTS

WORKED BY THE GERMAN ASSOCIATES FROM BARMEN

Fu-chow.—The average attendance at the services at the central station amounts to about 60 persons, while from 20 to 50 are frequently found in the street chapel. Six persons have been baptized during the year, making a total of 16 communicants. There has been good progress at the out-station of Ti-kia-tu, the Sunday services being attended by numbers varying from 20 to 50, with 13 scholars in the day

school. Another out-station has been opened at Tu-teo, with an average attendance of about 50. During the year 1700 Scriptures and portions have been sold, and the Church contributions have amounted to \$28.

Chien-chang Fu.—The workers here, in addition to house-building, have, with the native helpers, made many long journeys into the country. One thousand seven hundred and seventy Bibles and portions have been sold, with 2000 calendars and \$60 worth of tracts. Two persons have been baptized; there are 16 inquirers and an average attendance of about 45 persons at the services; while the collections have amounted to over \$53. The out-stations have been regularly visited every fortnight, and a small day school opened during the year.

Nan-feng.—Until 1901 this was only an out-station of Kien-chang, so that there have been but a few years of resident missionary work here. During the last year 2 persons were added to the little Church by baptism, while there are 5 applicants for that rite, and about 50 persons who more or less regularly attend the meetings. On Sundays the average attendance is as much as 80 to 100 persons, and better and more commodious premises are much needed. The expenses of the Chinese Church amounted during the year to \$171, of which sum the Chinese contributed \$124, not including the special gift of guest-hall furniture, etc. There are 2 self-supporting out-stations, with an aggregate attendance at the meetings of about 40 persons. Services are held here on three Sundays each month. A small self-supporting school for boys has been opened. In his itinerations the native helper travelled nearly 2000 miles during the year.

THE PROVINCE OF NGAN-HWEI

AREA 54,810 square miles, or considerably larger than the State of New York. Population, 23,670,314, or the same as Austria.

The name Ngan-hwei is taken from the two leading cities, Ngan-kin and Hwei-chow. The population is largely immigrants from other provinces, who occupy the country desolated by the Tai-ping rebellion, when thirty out of its thirty-nine millions were swept away.

The C.I.M. entered the province in 1869, and was the only missionary society there for sixteen years. Since 1886 the C.I.M. Training Home for men has been situated at Ngan-kin.

The C.I.M. now has 12 stations, 29 out-stations, 46 missionaries, 68 native helpers, 16 being unpaid, and 652 communicants.

Superintendent—C. T. FISHE

Ngan-kin.—During the New Year festivities and holidays special services were held for the shop-keepers, at which a fair number attended, and during the three months when the Triennial examinations were held large numbers of students visited the guest hall. At the out-station of Ta-tong the work goes forward slowly, 6 persons having been baptized during the year, while there are several promising inquirers. About 3000 persons attended the preaching hall at this centre during the year. In the anti-foreign city of Yong-cheng there are at last some signs of awakening, about 100 persons coming to the services held when the place was visited. At several other centres there are hopeful signs. Between 500 and 600 people have been treated in the city dispensary. The average attendance at the Sunday services is about 95, while 80 attend the Sunday School. The total contributions of the Church amounted to nearly \$38.

Chih-chow.—No report has been received from this station.

Wu-hu.—Although there have been no baptisms during the year, the work at this centre is hopeful, some of the promising cases having been deferred for a time. At Hwang-nu-tu, about 20 miles away, there is a good number of hopeful inquirers; while at another centre, not far distant, the Christians have bought a nice plot of land and put up a small building for conduct of public services. At Tai-ping Fu the evangelist reports a number of inquirers, both in the city and surrounding country. At Yü-ki-kiai the chapel has unfortunately been destroyed by fire.

Ning-kwoh Fu.—The workers here have been much helped. There have been reasons for fearing a falling-off at this centre, but through the goodness of God this has not been the case. Thirteen persons have been baptized during the year, and an average of 70 have attended the services, many of whom come from a distance. The collections as reported only amount to \$9. At Hu-suen, where the work is carried on by native helpers, there is a membership of 41, while the chapel, which holds 120 persons, is frequently filled. At Hwang-tu, under native helpers, there are 45 members, and the chapel, which holds about 80, is generally filled on Sunday. At Ma-shang-pu there are 21 members, but the work has suffered here through the backsliding of the former leader. Singularly, the chapel which he built and the framework of his own new dwelling-house have both fallen, so that worship is carried on in a private home. At 6 of the other out-stations the work is less developed, each place having a small chapel, but able leaders being lacking in 5 of them.

It has not been possible to properly work the King Hsien district with its out-stations. An effort has been made to purchase a suitable house for a chapel at Su-ma-pu, \$62 having already been given and as much again promised. In this district there are 41 members and 20 inquirers and about 20 adherents, while the contributions have amounted to \$28.

Kuang-te-chow.—The work at this centre has gone steadily forward, 15 persons having been baptized during the year. One hundred and twenty inquirers have been enrolled, making a total of 441; while 38 candidates for baptism have been received, making a total of 81.

Kien-ping Hsien.—Last year has been the best year in the

history of this station, there being more consistent work done by the inquirers than hitherto. There are about 90 inquirers in all. Only one person has been baptized during the year. The average attendance at the services has been about 120, while the seating accommodation of the chapel is 250. A considerable amount of itinerant work has been undertaken, and as the young evangelist is now able to enter upon his full duties, the missionary in charge hopes to be more free for breaking new ground. Every morning dispensary work has been engaged in. The total contributions of the Church amounted to 17,290 cash.

Hwei-chow.—The work in this district, which is divided into four sections, is encouraging.

1. In Hwei-chow and the surrounding district there is the same spirit of indifference although the Gospel is daily preached. The most hopeful conditions are in the surrounding country, several centres having been opened with hopeful beginnings. There has been blessing in the school, some of the scholars having decided for Christ. The school, which has 23 scholars, is entirely self-supporting, \$90 having been contributed towards the expenses.

2. At Tuen-ki and Shang-ki-keo the work has been carried on by a faithful old Christian assisted by a Bible-woman. At Tuen-ki the average attendance has been 12, while at Shang-ki-keo there has been a ten days' Bible School. There are 25 members and inquirers here.

3. At Tsih-ki Hsien and Miao-sheo there has not been much progress in the city, the work in the latter place, however, making good headway, there being an average attendance of about 30 at the services. A Bible School was held in the city.

4. At Shun-an Hsien and district the work has been making good progress, but as it is a stronghold of Romanism the work is not easy. About 30 persons meet regularly from Sunday to Sunday. Much prayer is needed for the evangelist and helpers at this centre. In the whole district 19 persons have been baptized during the year, and it is believed that many more have been brought to Christ, who, after needed probation, will be received.

Lai-an.—The services are conducted at four centres. In the city a number of the students who are studying English with their Christian teacher come to the meetings on Sunday, the Christian teacher himself frequently assisting. The

death of the evangelist at Kuh-cheng has been a heavy loss to the work. At the out-station of Fu-hsing-tsih 6 persons have given proof of sincere change of heart, and it is hoped that some will be baptized shortly. In this district there are four markets held every ten days, and a street chapel is situated near the north gate, where a large number of those coming into the market have opportunities of hearing the Gospel. The total membership of the four centres amounts to 78.

Liu-an.—Evangelistic meetings have been the most prominent feature of the city work. While an effort has been made to hold such meetings every evening in the week, the average has been about three throughout the year. A preaching-hall which has seating accommodation for 60, frequently had more than that number, 20 or more having to stand. Three persons have been baptized during the year, making a total of 21 members. Three visits, of two weeks' duration each, have been paid to Shu-cheng, where 9 men were baptized, thus laying the foundations of a new Church. There are innumerable openings in the surrounding country. Mrs. Entwistle's visit to Ho-shan-hsien was the first visit paid to that city by a foreign lady. The total contributions of the Church amount to \$20.

Cheng-yang-kuan.—Seven persons have been baptized during the year at this station, making the total membership 18. There are 40 inquirers, some of whom appear good cases. The average attendance at service is about 90, while some 300 persons on an average enter the street chapel daily. An out-station has been opened at Sheo-chau, at which centre there has hitherto been great opposition. All the surrounding district has been visited some sixteen times during the year, and \$88 worth of tracts and portions of Scripture sold. The total contributions of the year, including those given toward the school expenses, in which there are 10 pupils, were \$34.

Ying-chow Fu.—At the central station 10 persons have been baptized during the year, making a total number of 17. Daily preaching and bookselling has taken place at the doorway of the Mission premises on the main street, and evangelistic services at certain seasons have been held in the evenings. The offerings of the Christians have amounted to 8880 cash. There are two regular preaching centres in

the country, situated 50 and 35 miles away respectively, and at several other places services are occasionally held. At one of these places some 8 to 15 people regularly meet, and it is hoped that one or two of these will shortly be baptized.

Tai-ho.—The street chapel at this station is the chief centre for coming in contact with the people, the average daily attendance being about 30 persons. At the Sunday services the average attendance numbers 60, of whom 20 come regularly. One evangelist has given the whole of his time to country work, while the other does so as the city work allows. At three centres in the country Divine Service is regularly held. At one of these, Fei-ho-keo, 32 miles to the north, some 35 persons meet on the first Sunday of each month in a chapel built by themselves on land belonging to one of the Christians. At the other two centres the attendance is about one-third of that number.

THE PROVINCE OF CHEH-KIANG

AREA, 36,670 square miles, or nearly equal to that of Bulgaria. Population 11,580,692, or more than Scotland, Ireland, and Wales combined.

Cheh-kiang (The Forked River) is the smallest province in China. Historically it is rich in places and associations.

In this province Mr. Hudson Taylor commenced work in China. During the crisis of 1900 eight members of the C.I.M. with three of their children were put to death in this province. Every prefectural city has a Mission station.

The C.I.M. now has 29 stations, 216 out-stations, 80 missionaries, 406 native helpers, 183 being unpaid, and 5233 communicants.

C.I.M. Superintendent—J. J. MEADOWS

Cheh - kiang.—Mr. Meadows, superintendent of the province, who went out to China in connection with the Mission in 1862, has during the year celebrated his seventieth birthday. He reports that during the year nearly 600 persons have been added to the Churches in Cheh-kiang in connection with the C.I.M., and states that there has been generally an encouraging spiritual growth. Among the features which he records as hopeful is the increase of local Conferences, the strong clan feeling and difference of administration making the larger assemblies for the present perhaps less profitable. While he records that the year has had some special trials, he emphasises the many causes for thanksgiving. Among these was the preservation of the Mission property at Tien-tai. The people who rose to destroy the Roman Catholic property plainly notified their intention of protecting the Protestant Missions, and although the C.I.M. property was only separated by ten yards from that of the Roman Catholics, it was left untouched, and a shed belonging to the Roman Catholics which adjoined the C.I.M. premises was not fired lest our Mission property might be destroyed.

Shao-hsing.—During the year 52 men and women have been baptized, and out of the number of 400 communicants it has been found necessary only to discipline 3. The little Churches round this centre have together supported a pastor at a salary of \$90 a year, and have also contributed \$86 towards the opening of a new out-station and \$30 for the opening of a Mission hall in the northern suburb of the city, their total contributions amounting to \$250, a good sum for these poor Christian people.

Hsin-chang.—Twice during the year, owing to official injustice, the city has been seriously threatened, the gates being closed and guarded night and day, and the missionaries being advised to flee. Nevertheless they and the work have been preserved in safety.

Throughout February and part of March the workers were occupied with the Dzing-yün and Hsin-chang Bible School. Seventy men enrolled themselves as students for this period of special study, and ample evidence has been found of the fruitfulness of this undertaking. Mr. Warren from Shao-hsing, when superintending the out-stations, visited some 76 villages, some of which had never been visited by a foreigner before, and at some of these unexpected places fruit from the Bible School was found.

Of some 50 persons who were examined for baptism, mainly at the 3 out-stations, 31 were received into Church fellowship. At Dziang-don there are signs of fresh interest, some 20 persons attending the services.

At Wong-bo-taon about 40 persons attend the meetings, and this out-station badly needs a resident evangelist and new premises. At Jih-seng-dong good work is being carried on in the erstwhile Buddhist temple under the old and faithful evangelist Mo. Eight large classes in the Sunday School are taught by natives with one exception, a preparation class being held on Friday evenings, and the Sunday afternoon being given up to catechising the people and the children on the lessons and addresses. Colportage during the year has been difficult. Over 100 persons attend the monthly Communion, and the total contributions amount to more than \$161.

Hang-chow.—At this station the Mission has an extensive work, which is carried on under the care of a most devoted Chinese pastor named Ren, who unreservedly gives himself and his substance to the extension of God's work.

There are 10 out-stations connected with the central station of Hang-chow, the total membership being 287, and the contributions of the year amounting to \$691, though the contributions from two out-stations have not been reported. Twenty-five persons were baptized during the year, and 222 have made application for baptism.

Ning-po.—About two-thirds of the missionary's time at this station is taken up in business work for the other missionaries in the province. The prospects of the Church are hopeful, there being over 12 inquirers. The contributions of the Church members, which number 30, have amounted to \$43 during the year.

Feng-hua.—The two workers stationed at this centre only reached China in 1904, and are still mainly engaged in the study of the language.

Ning-hai.—At the central station Bible Schools for men and women have been held, the attendance being 46 men and 20 women. At these gatherings important Church subjects were discussed. Bible Schools were also held at Tziang-ka. As an illustration of how the country is opening to the Gospel one case may be mentioned. Te-ao-dong is a small village in which there were no Christians three years ago. Two men were baptized there in 1904, and 8 persons during the last year. The 2 baptized in 1904 are now regular unpaid preachers, and about 20 persons regularly attend Divine Service. This place may be taken as indicative of others. The Church has suffered the loss of several valuable helpers, and fire rendered a number of the Christians homeless. The latter calamity was, however, the occasion of the manifestation of much Christian love and assistance. The parents and friends of the boys have paid \$300 towards the school expenses, only \$40 having to be contributed from foreign sources. The membership of this Church is 81, the attendance on Sundays averages about 135, while the contributions apart from school funds have been \$80. At Tsiang-ka there have been 20 baptisms. This station, with a membership of 64, has an average attendance of about 100 persons, and collections amounting to \$190, apart from the Boys' School. The Christians have purchased a plot of ground, and hope to build a church when able. At Ding-bong the work has been uphill, 3 only being baptized. With a membership of 16 the attendance at worship has been about 40.

Here a new chapel is in course of erection, the Christians liberally helping. At So-lin, opened during the year, a house has been mortgaged.

Tien-tai.—During the year 41 persons have been baptized, with a prospect of more being received ere long. The progress of the work is evident from a comparison of the baptisms of the last five years, which are 5, 8, 11, 15, and 41 respectively. Four sessions of Bible study have been held, varying from one to four weeks in duration. At one of the out-stations the Christians have built a chapel, which has cost them about \$500, while at another the Christians have given a building for worship valued at about \$700. The year has not been free from persecution, especially in the west of the district, where an elder was beaten and his house pillaged, and the crops of another member stolen, and the missionary himself somewhat roughly handled. As has been mentioned by Mr. Meadows at the commencement of the Report of this province, the Mission premises were spared in the city when the Roman Catholic buildings were destroyed.

Tai-chow.—The work at this centre and its 12 out-stations has gone steadily forward. The work has consisted of the translation of the Old Testament into Romanised, superintending the printing-press, and teaching and training native students. During the year the first native pastor was appointed to his office, although for some time he has been acting pastor. He was converted in the printing office when printing the first edition of the Romanised New Testament in 1879, and has been a consistent believer ever since, and evangelist for the past twenty years. He is partly supported by the native missionary fund and partly by the Young People's Association at Ipswich. The native Church has been enlarged and entrusted with fuller responsibility. The Girls' School, which is partly self-supporting, has had from 9 to 13 pupils throughout the year. The printing-press is the one taken to China in the *Lammermuir* in 1866. With this during the year 1000 Psalms with references in Romanised, 500 copies of Genesis, 2000 tracts in the character, and 20,000 small books in the character have been printed.

Twenty-five persons have been baptized during the year, while 40 candidates for baptism have been received, there being 207 inquirers. The total contributions of the Church

have amounted to \$210, exclusive of the Bible Sunday collections.

Huang-yen.—There are altogether 765 Church members connected with the work at this centre and its 13 out-stations. Unfortunately, however, many of these are cold-hearted and indifferent. During the last year there has been cause for encouragement, 26 men and 14 women have been received into the Church by baptism. The majority of these have been attending the services for several years, and some have endured not a little persecution. A new preaching centre has been opened at the busy market town of Yungen, situated 16 miles to the west of the central station. Premises for a school had recently been built, and in view of the fact that the proportion of women among the Church members is very small, several women are in training for work among women of the district. The contributions of the Church during the year amounted to \$113, which, while not a large sum, is a slight increase on the previous year, and has been contributed by many who are very poor, in spite of bad harvests.

Tai-ping.—At this station there are in all 448 members, 20 candidates for baptism, and 170 inquirers, while the total contributions amount to \$78. During the year 14 members have been removed by death, 11 names have been removed from the Church roll, and 8 placed under discipline, while 1 person has been baptized and 1 restored. \$35 worth of books have been sold during the year by the colporteurs and other workers. At one out-station, Saen-ngao-gyao, the old meeting-place which was mortgaged has had to be relinquished, but one of the members has built a new chapel, which he intends presenting to the Mission. At 4 of the out-stations Conferences have been held, the attendance being 70, 80, 140, and 300 persons respectively.

Hsien-chü.—This place was opened in 1874 as an out-station, and not occupied by missionaries until 1898. There are now 7 out-stations connected with this centre. Eight persons have been baptized during the year, and 1 restored to fellowship, while 7 have died, 1 being excluded, giving the present membership at 133. The native contributions have amounted to \$66. Two Church Conferences were attended by about 100 persons. A school has been commenced during the year, while 45 scholars attend the Sunday School.

Interest has been awakened in a village some 7 miles to the west.

Wen-chow.—No adequate report can be given in these pages of the work at this station, which has in all 827 Church members in full communion. There has been steady and quiet progress all round, and an addition of 119 persons to the Church by baptism, among whom were 5 young people from the schools. A few facts which will indicate the nature of the work are all that space can permit. At Sa-kah a new chapel has been ingeniously and cheaply constructed. The chapel at He-we-so is to be again enlarged, and a new out-station has been opened. One Christian at Yang-tah in the Bah-zie district has given a site and built a chapel to seat some 200 persons at his sole cost of over \$400, while the large new chapel at Hah-zie, with a pastor's residence and other convenient rooms, has been erected at a cost of \$1300, of which sum \$660 was given by the Christians, one, a well-to-do man, giving \$300 as a thank-offering for salvation for himself and wife from sin and opium. There has been a marked increase in the contributions of the Christians to the Lord's work during the year. In the south gate district the subscriptions are more than double of those last year, and in the city and district half as much again.

In view of the growth of this Church and the multiplication of small congregations in the surrounding country, the workers have been more and more feeling the need of a Bible School for the giving of systematic and thorough Bible study to the native helpers. The sale of Scriptures, etc., during the year has amounted to \$93, against \$69 the previous year. The following table showing the increase from December 31, 1897, when Mr. Hunt took charge of the work, up to December 31, 1905, will indicate how God has been blessing in this station:—

	1897.	1905.	Increase.
Districts organised . . .	5	11	6
Places of worship (about) . .	15	48	33
Baptized from commencement	467	1125	658
Communicants . . .	313	827	514
Paid preachers . . .	6	14	8
Unpaid preachers . . .	11	43	32
„ elders and deacons . .	—	14	14
Native contributions . . .	\$75.30	\$1674.68	\$1572.38
Scholars—Boys . . .	20	27	7
Girls . . .	26	41	15

Bing-yae.—No adequate report of the prosperous work at this centre can be given here. A fuller account was published in *China's Millions* for May 1906. Twenty years ago this place, then an offshoot of Wen-chow, was appointed as a separate station. This year this offshoot has been formed into three different stations as follows :—

	Population.	Churches.	Members.
Bing-yae .	388,000	42	537
Ta-jung .	77,000	7	42
Shui-an .	260,000	20	263

In the whole district 1132 have been baptized from the commencement, the present membership being 882. The baptisms of the year have been 203, which are far in advance of all previous records, being double those of last year. Shui-an is now under the charge of Mr. Searle. In the matter of self-support the Church has done far beyond what it had undertaken. Instead of contributing \$450 towards the support of their pastors, as they had estimated, they have contributed \$611, and naturally advance in self-support means progress in self-government, for, as Mr. Grierson has reminded the Chinese Christians, the Missionary Society should be regarded merely as the scaffold to a building.

During the year four new churches and four pastor's manses have been built, the Christians contributing \$1043 towards the expense of this undertaking. They have also given \$113 towards the Church Benevolent Fund, and \$124 towards the local Church expenses, the total contributions of the Bing-yae section during the year amounting to \$1839.

Chin-yun.—The work both in town and country at this station shows encouraging signs, regular services being held at three places in the country, about 60 persons attending from as many as 30 different villages. Twelve persons have been under definite instruction for baptism, 6 being baptized. The contributions at this little Church, which has only 12 members, have amounted to \$20 for general Church expenses, while \$65 have been given towards a much-needed new chapel.

T'ai-shuen.—During the year Mr. Grundy has been home on furlough, only reaching Shanghai early in December, so that no report of the work has been received.

Yung-kang.—Owing to the changes necessary through the death of Mr. Wright, and the appointing of Mr. and Mrs.



CHINA AND THE GOSPEL.

The picture is the portrait of the Elder of the "Ferry" Church, Bing-yue, Choh-kiang. He truly represents China and the Gospel. He is a most useful man, beloved by the whole district, both by the Christians and non-Christians.

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Gracie to this centre, where the dialect is different to what they had been accustomed to, the year has been a busy one, and the work naturally rendered difficult by the change of dialect. Altogether, Mr. Gracie reports over 1140 meetings have been held, while the average attendance at the services throughout the year has been 50 men and 35 women, and 30 boys and girls. \$157 have been contributed, part of this sum being toward two new chapels needed elsewhere, while a beginning has been made toward meeting the support of an evangelist. The spring and autumn Conferences, when 150 persons attended, were felt to be helpful times. In addition to these, three classes, of one month's duration each, were held for special Bible study. The Christian Endeavour, which was formed in March, and now has 22 members, has been found a valuable agency. During the year, 30 persons have been baptized, while several thousand visitors have heard the Gospel, 3000 being assisted with medicine. A good number of villages have been visited by the evangelists, with encouraging results. At the 31 out-stations the work is going forward, the aggregate attendance being about 75 persons. The last day of each month is observed as a monthly prayer meeting for the Chinese workers, and this institution has been found most helpful.

Kin-hwa.—There are 83 members and 30 inquirers connected with this centre, most of the latter having been attending regularly for over one year. Work is carried on at three centres: in the city, where the average attendance is about 60; at Ta-shui-kiao, where the average attendance is about 45; and at Chang-shan, where the average attendance is 35. On Sundays, when the Lord's Supper is observed, all meet in the city, the attendance then varying from 120 to 150. Among the special efforts made during the year may be mentioned some meetings held during the New Year holidays, and the efforts made to reach the students when they were in the city. It is computed that some 10,000 students heard the Gospel when in the city for the examinations. At Pu-kiang Hsien 6 persons were baptized, and the Christians of that centre promised \$17 towards the new chapel at Chang-shan, \$9 being contributed on the spot. The total contributions of the Church have amounted to \$78.

Lan-chi.—Although fire and cholera have broken out near the Mission in the city, all the workers have been preserved in safety. No baptisms have taken place during

the year, but the number of inquirers has been steadily increasing, the average attendance on Sunday at chapel being 80, 20 of whom are baptized members. Between 250 and 300 patients have been treated each month in connection with the dispensary, and a self-supporting day school has been opened. A new house at the out-station Shang-tso has been rented, the members contributing over \$70, which, when it is remembered there are only 31 names on the books, is a good sum for people who are mostly in humble circumstances. Some 35 persons regularly attend the services at the out-stations.

Yen-chow Fu and Tong-lu.—During Mr. Miller's absence from Tong-lu Mr. Fairclough has endeavoured to unite the Christians and inquirers of both stations for Bible School work. Upon those occasions, varying from two to six days at a time, these Christians have met together, 40 being present for the shorter periods, while from 6 to 10 continued throughout the studies for the whole week. During the year the membership of the little Church at Yen-chow has more than doubled, 6 being added to the Church. This station was only opened in 1902. One out-station has also been opened, while Tong-lu with its 3 out-stations has been constantly visited.

Among the items of interest connected with the work one may be mentioned, that of a man by whose influence alone some 20 persons have been induced to attend Divine Service, and of this number 7 or 8 have been accepted as inquirers. The average attendance at the city church has been about 25, the annual collections amounting to \$17.

Chü-chow.—The new year opened with the holding of a Bible School, to which 12 men were sent by the native Churches, these men also assisting at a month's special evangelistic mission in the city. During the year a boarding-school for boys has been opened, 8 being in residence, 5 of whom have expressed a desire for baptism. Over 250 persons visit the dispensary every month, and many of these attend the services in consequence. At Hang-pu, an out-station 7 miles west of the city, and an important river town with a few Church members and a number of inquirers, a new chapel has been opened. The history of this place is interesting. It was formerly an ancestral hall, and has been given to the Church by Mr. Ma, who, with his eldest sister, is the last of his clan. During Mr. Emslie's last visit to this

place 90 persons attended the services. Seven persons have been baptized there and 25 names added to the list of candidates, while the church collections have amounted to \$66.

New work has sprung up in two centres 4 and 5 miles distant from Chü-chow respectively, and new and commodious premises have been obtained in the city. Toward the expenses connected with the purchase of these premises the natives have contributed \$80. It is estimated that \$700 will be needed for renovation and the erection of a chapel, and toward this sum the Chinese Christians hope to contribute \$200.

Ch'ang-shan.—The work here is centred in the city and 3 out-stations. For four years, since the crisis of 1900, the work has been without a resident missionary, and this has been the first year of re-occupation. The evangelist, who barely escaped with his life in 1900, has subsequently been timid, and has failed to maintain the needed discipline. At the central station, 11 have been baptized, while several hopeful inquirers have been postponed. At Peh-shih-kiai, 8 have been received into the Church by baptism, while an old Christian woman has been appointed to superintend the women's work. At Wang-ao-tang, while none have been baptized during the year, there are 10 candidates for baptism. The people in this district are rough, and hard to deal with. At Hwa-pu, 2 men have been baptized, and the workers are encouraged by the progress evident in the Chinese helper. At another centre, about 15 miles to the west of the city, there is a movement, 15 men showing interest in the Gospel message.

The report of the work of the German China Alliance has not come to hand.

THE PROVINCE OF HU-NAN

AREA, 83,380 square miles, or a little less than the area of England and Scotland combined. Population, 22,169,673, or equal to the united populations of Spain and Portugal.

Hu-nan (South of the Lake) the former stronghold of the anti-foreign feeling, is now fully open to the Gospel.

In 1875 the C.I.M. commenced itinerant work in this province, but settled work was not established until 1897. Adam Dorward, from 1880 to 1888, devoted himself to itinerant work in this province. The first premises rented in Chang-sha, the capital, were secured by Dr. Keller and Evangelist Li. In 1902 Messrs. Bruce and Lewis of the C.I.M. were martyred in Chen-chow Fu.

The C.I.M. now has 5 stations, 5 out-stations, 25 missionaries, 17 native helpers, and 166 communicants.

Chang-teh.—At this station the workers report boundless opportunity, respectful treatment, and a willingness on the part of the people to hear. The long weary sowing of the past is now yielding an abundant harvest, and the greatest efforts of the workers are taxed to cope with the openings. During the year 81 persons have been baptized at this station and in those districts supervised from this centre.

The ordinary services have been well maintained and the Church contributions show a slight increase, while the sum of \$35 was specially given for church improvements. The Scripture sales have been good, 98 Bibles, 208 New Testaments, and 6055 Gospels having been sold during the year, as well as 20,000 tracts.

A Bible knowledge examination with prizes for the best competitors had astonishing results. The first competitor, a young farmer, continued to repeat the Scriptures he had learnt for a solid two hours, from selected passages from Genesis to Revelation, with only three slips. Others did equally well. Such tasks prove the good stuff of which the Chinese are made.

In the supervision of the work centring round Nan-chow Ting (there being no resident missionary there this year),



INTERIOR OF THE CHANG-TEH MISSION STATION : HUNAN.

The picture shows the entrance to the Guest-hall, the Bible-room being on one side and the Library (Chinese) being on the other. The building in the centre, across the courtyard, is the back of the Church, with rooms upstairs on either side. The work at and around this centre is being greatly blessed. During 1905, 65 persons were baptized, while a letter dated May 1906 tells of exactly 45 more baptisms out of about 300 applicants.

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with other journeys, the missionaries have travelled 2883 English miles. In various places the workers have had experiences not dissimilar to the revival in Wales. The formal worship and experiences of former years have given way to heart-stirring experiences of God's power. Mr. Clinton in writing says: "Heathenism seems dumb before the movement, but considerable difficulty is being realised through Roman Catholic action."

Chang-sha.—It was at this station, only opened in 1901, and the capital of the formerly anti-foreign province, that Mr. Hudson Taylor breathed his last on June 3, 1905. That he who had given his life for the opening of inland China should close his long and arduous earthly career in the Mission station opened in the last stronghold of opposition is as appropriate as it is beautiful. As the full account of the last days of the beloved founder of the China Inland Mission has been already published in *China's Millions*, detailed reference need not be made to them here.

Not long after the event referred to above, Dr. and Mrs. Keller and Dr. and Mrs. Barrie left for furlough, leaving the Church work in the charge of Mr. Hampson, and the medical work under the care of Dr. Laycock, who had but recently arrived. The absence of four experienced workers from this station is naturally very crippling to the work, and those left much need the prayers of God's people. The evangelistic work has been carried on by the united efforts of the Chinese and foreigners. The street chapel, which holds about 200, has often been filled with eager listeners. On an average 30 persons meet every Sunday morning at the Lord's table. In the itinerant work in the surrounding country the Chinese Christians have taken an active part.

A preaching-hall outside the South Gate has been financially supported and supplied with speakers by the Christians themselves. Eight persons have been baptized during the year, while several members have been transferred as helpers to other centres of work. Special classes for the instruction of the Christians have been held with encouraging results. The day school, which has been limited to 12 scholars, has prospered, while the reading-room has been well visited by students.

Since the departure of Dr. Barrie on furlough the medical work has been under the charge of Dr. Laycock. During the year a site for a hospital was presented by the Governor of

the province, through Mr. Harris, Resident Commissioner of Customs, but owing to the locality not being considered suitable a generous gift of Tls.2000 was made instead. The site has now been chosen outside the walls of the city, as being more healthy than within.

Yuan-chow and Pao-ching

The work at these two centres is carried on by the workers connected with the Liebenzell branch of the Mission. This branch has recently been formally organised under the title of The Liebenzell Mission in Association with the C.I.M. Formerly the workers from this centre had worked as ordinary members of the Mission, but with the larger developments of this work in Germany it has been thought well for it to be organised as an affiliated Mission.

Yuan-chow Fu.—The workers have had good times at this centre. Nine hundred students came to the Mission during the triennial examinations, which are probably the last of their kind. At the evening meetings from 90 to 100 persons frequently attended, among them many of the students. In June and July, Tsing-chow was visited at the time of the examinations, and all the shops in the city canvassed when bookselling.

The story of missionary effort in this province has been recently published under the title of *Pioneer Work in Hu-nan*. Full particulars of that book will be found in the advertisements at the end of this volume.

STATIONS AND MISSIONARIES OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION

JANUARY 1, 1906

THE areas and populations are taken from the *Statesman's Year-Book* for 1903, which has adopted a recent census in China, taken in connection with the indemnity demanded by the Allies after the Boxer crisis. The names in italics are those of Associates. The postal spelling for the stations has been adopted. When another name, preceded by a dash, follows the name of a station, both are necessary in addressing letters. Absent against a name means absent at date, December 1905. The date against stations shows date of opening, and against names date of arrival in China. For postal regulations see p. 153.

Province of Kan-suh

Area, 125,450 square miles; Population, 10,385,376, or 82 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1876. Superintendent, G. ANDREW.

10 STATIONS; 42 MISSIONARIES (4 ON FURLOUGH); 19 NATIVE HELPERS;
147 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, via Hankow and Sian Fu: 1, Feng-Siang, via Hankow and Sian Fu.

LAN-CHOW, 1885.

G. Andrew	1881
Mrs. Andrew (<i>née</i> Findlay)	1882
H. J. Mason	1892
Mrs. Mason	1905
A. Preedy	1892
J. W. Hewett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1894
R. W. Kennett	1899
Mrs. Kennett (<i>née</i> Rodger)	1898

SI-NING, 1885.

—LAN-CHOW.

H. F. Ridley	1890
Mrs. Ridley (<i>née</i> Querry)	1890

LIANG-CHOW, 1888.

—LAN-CHOW.

W. M. Belcher	1888
Mrs. Belcher (<i>née</i> Rayer)	1890
G. W. Hunter	1889
Miss A. E. Mellor	1893
J. S. Fiddler	1896
Mrs. Fiddler (<i>née</i> Way)	1899
Miss M. L. S. Harman	1904

1. TSIN-CHOW, 1878.

J. B. Martin	1898
Mrs. Martin (<i>née</i> Hooper)	1898
Miss A. Garland	1891
Miss S. Garland	1891
E. J. Mann	1903

1. FU-KIANG, 1899.	
D. A. G. Harding (<i>absent</i>)	1898
Mrs. Harding (<i>née</i> Melville) (<i>absent</i>)	1898

CHIN-NING, 1897.

J. O. Ryd	1903
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PING-LIANG, 1895.

D. Törnvall	1891
Mrs. Törnvall (<i>née</i> Pederson)	1891
R. Beckman	1891
Mrs. Beckman (<i>née</i> Klint)	1891
Miss T. Johnson	1891
Miss O. Olsen	1891
Miss G. S. Andersen	1902

E. M. Paulson	1903
A. T. Johansson (<i>absent</i>)	1891

CHEN-YUAN, 1897.

—CHING-CHOW.

Miss E. Peterson	1892
Miss A. Strand	1892
Miss J. Wedicson (<i>absent</i>)	1899
Miss A. Skollenberg	1903

CHING-CHOW, 1895.

Miss H. Lundvall	1894
Miss C. Wallenberg	1894

CHONG-SIN.

—CHING-CHOW.

F. A. Gustafson	1892
Mrs. Gustafson (<i>née</i> Larsson)	1893

Province of Shen-si

Area, 75,270 square miles; Population, 8,450,182, or 111 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1876. Superintendent, G. F. EASTON.

25 STATIONS; 28 OUT-STATIONS; 69 MISSIONARIES (8 on FURLOUGH);
73 NATIVE HELPERS; 648 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address. Those Stations marked 1, address, via Hankow and Sian Fu; 2, direct to Station, via Hankow; 3, via Peking; 4, via Hankow and Lao-ho-keo; 5, Sian Fu, via Hankow.

2. HAN-CHUNG, 1879.

G. F. Easton	1875
Mrs. Easton (<i>née</i> Gardiner)	1881
R. T. Moodie (<i>absent</i>)	1897
Mrs. Moodie (<i>née</i> Mc- Lenaghan) (<i>absent</i>)	1896
A. B. Lewis	1904

2. MIEN-HSIEN, 1904.

—HAN-CHUNG.

A. Goold	1891
Mrs. Goold (<i>née</i> Steel)	1890

2. CHENG-KU, 1887.

C. Carwardine	1897
Mrs. Carwardine (<i>née</i> Goold)	1891

2. SI-HSIANG (1895).

—YANG-HSIEN.

Miss A. Harrison	1891
Miss S. A. Phillips (<i>absent</i>)	1899
Miss M. A. Edwards	1904

2. YANG-HSIEN, 1896.

Miss I. M. Coleman	1891
Miss M. Batterham	1899

4. HSING-AN, 1898.

O. Burgess	1890
Mrs. Burgess (<i>née</i> Thomson)	1895
Miss E. C. Pearce	1904

1. FENG-SIANG, 1898.

C. H. Stevens	1893
Mrs. Stevens (<i>née</i> Watkins)	1893

1. CHEO-CHIH, 1893.

—FENG-SIANG FU.

T. A. S. Robinson	1894
Mrs. Robinson (<i>née</i> Galway)	1893

1. MEI-HSIEN, 1893.

R. W. Middleton (<i>absent</i>)	1894
Mrs. Middleton (<i>née</i> Jose) (<i>absent</i>)	1897
Miss A. M. Wright	1903

2. SI-AN, 1893.

W. Hagquist	1891
Mrs. Hagquist (<i>née</i> Hoglund)	1892
V. L. Nordlund	1891
Mrs. Nordlund (<i>née</i> Nilson)	1891
O. Bengtsson	1894
Miss D. Lindvall	1891

2. LAN-TIEN, 1895.

C. J. Anderson 1891
Mrs. Anderson (née Peterson) 1891

2. LUNG-CHÜ-TSAI, 1903.

J. A. Christensen (absent) . . 1900
Chr. Watsaas 1900

5. YING-KIA-WEI, 1895.

Miss M. Anderson 1891

5. CHEN-KIA-KOU, 1900.

W. Englund 1903
Mrs. Englund (née Hedman) 1894

1. HSING-PING, 1893.

S. Bergström 1894
Mrs. Bergström (née C. Peterson) 1891
E. Palmberg 1902
G. Palmberg 1902

1. SANG-KIA-CHUANG, 1894.

—WU-KONG.

Miss A. Olsen 1892

1. WU-KONG, 1903.

Miss A. Swanson 1891
Miss C. Anderson 1891

1. CHIEN-CHOW, 1894.

G. Ahlstrand 1891
Mrs. Ahlstrand (née von Malmborg) 1898
C. J. Jensen 1899
Mrs. Jensen (née Kohberg) . 1902

PIN-CHOW, 1905.

Ph. Nilson 1892
Mrs. Nilson (née Neuquist) 1892

1. LI-CHUAN, 1903.

V. Renius 1891
Mrs. Renius (née Anderson) 1891

1. LONG-CHOW, 1893.

—FENG-SIANG FU.

J. G. Nilson 1891
Mrs. Nilson (née Carlson) . 1891
Miss E. E. Petterson 1891
Miss H. A. Hagsten 1904

1. KIEN-YANG, 1897.

—FENG-SIANG FU.

Miss L. Norden 1892
Miss A. Jensen 1903

3. TUNG-CHOW, 1891.

L. H. E. Linder 1894
Miss A. Eriksson 1892
T. B. J. Bölling 1902
Mrs. Bölling (née Berzelius) 1902
Miss J. Gustafsson 1905

3. HAN-CHENG, 1897.

—YUN-CHENG.

A. R. Bergling 1892
Mrs. Bergling (née Aass) . . 1893
Miss C. Angvik (absent) . . . 1893
Miss T. Hattrem (absent) . . . 1899
N. Högman 1903
Miss O. G. W. Ahlman 1905

3. HO-YANG, 1904.

—YUN-CHENG.

Vacant.

Province of Shan-si

Area, 81,830 square miles; Population, 12,200,456, or 149 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1876. Superintendent, A. LUTLEY.

30 STATIONS; 82 OUT-STATIONS; 96 MISSIONARIES (5 ON FURLOUGH);

184 NATIVE HELPERS; 1849 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, direct to Stations, via Peking; but places marked 1 to Ping-yao, 2 to Yun-cheng, 3 to Shun-teh Fu, 4 via Peking and Shun-teh.

FENG-CHEN, 1902.

K. R. J. Hill 1893
Mrs. Hill 1893

KWEI-HUA-CHENG

P. E. Ehn 1905
Mrs. Ehn 1905

PAO-T'EO, 1888.

—KWEI-HUA-CHENG.

Emil Johnson 1900
N. Gothberg 1902

SA-LA-TS'I, 1903.

—KWEI-HUA-CHENG.

O. E. Oberg 1896
Mrs. Oberg 1896
Miss I. A. Gothberg 1902

TA-TUNG, 1886.

C. F. Nyström	1893
Mrs. Nyström	1896
A. Karlsson	1891
G. E. Larsson	1904
C. A. Olsen	1905

SOH-PING, 1895.

C. A. Anderzen	1902
Mrs. Anderzen (<i>née Swahn</i>)	1903
A. A. Myrberg	1904

HUN-YUAN, 1898.

—TA-TUNG.

Oscar Carlén	1902
J. D. Hoglander	1902
G. E. Fredberg	1904
J. L. Classon	1904

YING-CHOW, 1897.

Vacant.

TSO-YUN, 1895.

Miss E. K. Anderson	1903
Miss A. Gustafson	1903
Miss G. Wetterstrand	1904
Miss K. Anderson	1904
Miss A. Setterberg	1905

PING-YAO, 1888.

J. Falls	1897
Mrs. Falls (<i>née Watson</i>)	1899
W. B. Milsum	1899
Mrs. Milsum	1899
R. K. Gonder	1904

CHIEH-HSIU, 1891.

Miss C. A. Pike	1899
Miss F. L. Morris	1899
Miss R. L. Dodds	1904

HSIAO-YI, 1887.

D. Urquhart	1900
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HUO-CHOW, 1886.

Miss E. French	1893
Miss A. M. Cable	1902

1. SI-CHOW, 1885.

F. E. Shindler	1891
Mrs. Shindler (Mrs. Gray Owen, <i>née Butland</i>)	1883

1. TA-NING, 1885.

Miss E. Gauntlett	1896
Miss H. E. Carr	1904
Miss D. Hunnybun	1904

CHI-CHOW, 1891.

Vacant.

HO-TSIN, 1893.

—KIANG-CHOW.

R. Gillies	1898
Mrs. Gillies (<i>née Russell</i>)	1897
Miss R. Hattrem	1890
Miss E. O. Johnson	1899

HUNG-TUNG, 1886.

A. Lutley	1887
Mrs. Lutley (<i>née Roberts</i>)	1893
N. E. King	1895
Mrs. King (<i>née Kerr</i>)	1896
P. V. Ambler (<i>absent</i>)	1897
E. H. Taylor	1898
E. O. Barber	1902
W. F. H. Briscoe	1904

YOH-YANG, 1896.

—HUNG-TUNG.

W. T. Gilmer	1891
Mrs. Gilmer (<i>née Harms</i>)	1902

PING-YANG, 1879.

W. P. Knight	1892
Mrs. Knight (<i>née Fairbank</i>)	1890
H. Lyons	1898
Mrs. Lyons (<i>née Guthrie</i>)	1897

CHÜ-WU, 1885.

A. Trüdinger (<i>absent</i>)	1896
Mrs. Trüdinger (<i>née Bell</i>)	(<i>absent</i>) 1897
Miss J. F. Hoskyn	1890
Miss O. F. Tippet	1902
Miss F. Stellan	1901

KIANG-CHOW, 1898.

Vacant.

YI-CHENG, 1902.

—CHÜ-WU.

G. McKie	1897
Mrs. McKie (<i>née Chapman</i>)	1897

YI-SHI, 1891.

A. Hahne	1890
Mrs. Hahne (<i>née Watz</i>)	1893
Miss A. O. Forssberg	1896
A. A. Ericsson	1903

STATIONS AND MISSIONARIES

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YUN-CHENG, 1888.

<i>E. Folke (absent)</i>	1887
<i>Mrs. Folke (née Grann)</i> <i>(absent)</i>	1888
<i>A. Berg</i>	1890
<i>Mrs. Berg (née Hulander)</i>	1892
<i>J. T. Sandberg</i>	1892
<i>Mrs. Sandberg (née Storhaug)</i>	1891
<i>Miss F. Hallin</i>	1889
<i>Miss E. Anderson (absent)</i>	1895

HAI-CHOW, 1895.

<i>C. H. Tjäder</i>	1889
<i>Mrs. Tjäder (née Blomberg)</i>	1892
<i>G. W. Wester</i>	1903
<i>Miss Ida E. Anderson</i>	1903

PU-CHOW, 1903.

<i>Miss F. Prytz</i>	1890
<i>Miss M. C. Bordson</i>	1903
<i>Miss L. M. Nylin</i>	1904

4. LU-AN, 1889.

<i>F. C. H. Dreyer</i>	1895
<i>Mrs. Dreyer (née Walter)</i>	1896
<i>Miss A. Hunt</i>	1893
<i>Miss E. Higgs</i>	1897

4. LU-CH'ENG, 1889.

<i>Miss Barraclough</i>	1891
<i>A. Jennings</i>	1897
<i>Mrs. Jennings (née R. Palmer)</i>	1896

4. YU-WU, 1896.

—LU-AN FU.

<i>D. Lawson</i>	1887
<i>Mrs. Lawson (née Arthur)</i>	1888
<i>E. J. Cooper</i>	1889

Province of Chih-li

Area, 115,800 square miles; Population, 20,937,000, or 172 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1887.

4 STATIONS; 12 OUT-STATIONS; 11 MISSIONARIES; 20 NATIVE HELPERS;
82 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, Tien-tsin. Stations marked 1, direct to Station, via Peking.

TIEN-TSIN, 1888.

<i>G. W. Clarke</i>	1875
<i>Mrs. Clarke (née Gardiner)</i>	1891

1. HSUAN-HUA, 1902.

<i>C. G. Söderbom</i>	1893
<i>Mrs. Söderbom</i>	1893

1. HWAI-LUH, 1887.

<i>C. H. S. Green</i>	1892
<i>Mrs. Green (née Astin)</i>	1891
<i>Miss J. G. Gregg</i>	1895
<i>Miss A. C. Ware</i>	1900

1. SHUN-TEH FU, 1888.

<i>M. L. Griffith</i>	1889
<i>Mrs. Griffith (née Wakefield)</i>	1895
<i>Mrs. T. E. Botham (née Barclay)</i>	1884

Province of Shan-tong

Area, 55,970 square miles; Population, 38,247,900, or 683 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1879.

2 STATIONS; 45 MISSIONARIES (7 ON FURLOUGH); 10 NATIVE HELPERS;
109 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, Chefoo. Ning-hai direct to Station, via Chefoo.

CHEFOO, 1879.

<i>E. Tomalin</i>	1879
<i>Mrs. Tomalin (née Desgraz)</i>	1866
<i>Mrs. Cameron (Mrs. Rendall)</i> <i>(absent)</i>	1883
<i>A. Hogg, M.A., M.D.</i>	1894
<i>Mrs. Hogg (née Bardsley)</i>	1890

<i>Miss E. F. Burn</i>	1900
<i>Miss E. G. Boyd</i>	1903

Literary Work.

<i>F. W. Baller</i>	1873
<i>Mrs. Baller (née Bowyer)</i>	1866

Sanatorium.

J. A. Stooke (<i>absent</i>)	1887
Mrs. Stooke (<i>absent</i>)	1887
Miss T. Ahlström	1891
Miss M. Beschmidt	1893

Boys' School, 1880.

F. McCarthy	1887
Mrs. McCarthy (<i>née</i> Webb)	1885
Miss A. Sanderson	1888
E. Murray (<i>absent</i>)	1888
Mrs. Murray (<i>née</i> Faurey)	
(<i>absent</i>)	1891
H. J. Alty	1889
T. G. Willett	1890
Mrs. Willett (<i>née</i> Campbell)	1896
B. McOwan	1894
Mrs. McOwan (<i>née</i> Mitchell)	1896
W. W. Lindsay	1900
Mrs. Lindsay (<i>née</i> M. E. Fishe)	1896
Miss R. Angwin	1893
Miss E. A. Shepperd	1900
Miss E. A. Powell	1904

Girls' School, 1884.

Miss H. G. Aplin	1901
Mrs. A. Wright (<i>née</i> Harding)	1888
Miss A. Slater	1891
Miss M. L. Baller	1896
Miss A. M. Baller	1898
Miss E. A. Fishe	1900
Miss Jessie Begg	1901
Miss L. C. Button, B.A.	1905

Preparatory School, 1895.

Miss Blackmore (<i>absent</i>)	1897
Mrs. E. O. Williams (<i>absent</i>)	1889
Miss I. A. Craig	1902
Mrs. Arnott (<i>née</i> M'Cormack)	1899
Miss D. Trüdinger	1904
Miss E. R. White	1905
Miss J. L. Turner	1905

1. NING-HAI, 1886.

Mrs. Tomkinson	1887
Miss A. M. Hancock	1895

Province of Ho-nan

Area, 67,940 square miles; Population, 35,316,800, or 520 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1875.

15 STATIONS; 57 OUT-STATIONS 49 MISSIONARIES (4 ON FURLOUGH);

125 NATIVE HELPERS 1042 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, C.I.M., Hankow. Those marked 1, direct to Station, via Hankow; 2, via Hankow and Kai-feng Fu; 3, via Hankow and Yen-cheng.

1. CHOU-CHIA-KOU, 1884.

J. Brook	1887
Mrs. Brook (<i>née</i> Elliott)	1894
W. E. Shearer (<i>absent</i>)	1888
Mrs. Shearer (<i>née</i> Burt)	
(<i>absent</i>)	1890
Mrs. U. Söderstrom (<i>née</i> Hornsby)	1891
Miss M. Macdonald	1898

1. YEN-CHENG, 1902.

C. N. Lack	1898
Mrs. Lack (<i>née</i> Bavin)	1891
Miss S. A. Cream	1893
Miss T. E. Andersen	1903
Miss C. Argento	1904

1. SI-HWA, 1899.

Miss J. M. Wilkins	1893
Miss A. E. Smith	1902

1. FU-KOU, 1903.

Miss E. Wallace	1892
Miss C. M. Hacking	1892

1. CHEN-CHOW, 1895.

G. W. Guinness, B.A., M.B., B.C.	1897
Mrs. Guinness (<i>née</i> af Sande-berg)	1900
Mrs. Talbot (<i>née</i> Marler) (<i>absent</i>)	1890
Miss B. Leggat (<i>absent</i>)	1890

2. TAI-KANG, 1895.

H. T. Ford	1892
Mrs. Ford (<i>née</i> Hodgson)	1893
C. Howard Bird, B.A.	1897

1. KAI-FENG FU, 1901.

E. G. Bevis	1897
Mrs. Bevis (<i>née</i> Kidman)	1898
S. H. Carr, M.D.	1901
Mrs. Carr (<i>née</i> S. E. Morris)	1899
G. A. Anderson	1902

3. HSIANG-CHENG, 1892.

F. S. Joyce	1891
Mrs. Joyce (<i>née</i> Brook)	1894
Miss M. E. Soltan	1901
Miss M. E. Morris	1903
Miss R. Hjort	1905

1. SHAE-K'I-TIEN, 1886.

—HSU-CHI-CHEN.

H. S. Conway	1894
Mrs. Conway	1905

1. CHING-TZE-KUAN, 1896.

G. Parker	1876
Mrs. Parker	1880

1. KUANG-CHOW, 1899.

A. Argento	1896
Mrs. Argento	1899

1. YUNG-NING, 1900.

Vacant —HO-NAN FU.

1. SI-NAN HSIEN, 1899.

Miss B. M. P. Petterson	1896
Miss S. Engstrom	1897

1. HO-NAN FU, 1902.

C. Blom	1892
Mrs. Blom	1905
Miss A. Janson	1890
Miss E. A. E. Buren	1894
Miss M. J. Ramsten	1897
E. O. Beinhoff	1902
K. R. Anderson	1905

1. MIEN-CH'Ū, 1905.

—HO-NAN FU.

G. A. Stalhammar	1897
Mrs. Stalhammar (<i>née</i> Svensson)	1897

Province of Kiang-su

Area, 38,600 square miles; Population, 13,980,235, or 362 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1854.

6 STATIONS; 7 OUT-STATIONS; 55 MISSIONARIES (4 ON FURLOUGH);
21 NATIVE HELPERS; 154 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, direct to Stations. Those marked 1, via Chin-kiang.

SHANGHAI, 1854.

D. E. Hoste (<i>absent</i>)	1885
Mrs. Hoste (<i>née</i> A. G. Broomhall) (<i>absent</i>)	1884
J. W. Stevenson	1866
James Stark	1889
Mrs. Stark (<i>née</i> Williams)	1893
Miss H. L. Thomas	1902
Miss E. E. Naylor	1904

Financial Department.

J. N. Hayward	1889
Mrs. Hayward (<i>née</i> Martin)	1889
G. T. Howell	1892
Mrs. Howell (<i>née</i> Brown)	1893
Miss J. MacLaren	1905

Business Department.

M. Hardman	1889
Mrs. Hardman (<i>née</i> Webber)	1887
Miss A. R. Darling	1904

Postal Department.

Miss R. L. Smalley	1888
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Mission Home.

Miss G. M. Muir	1887
Miss L. Smith	1895

Miss M. E. Cox	1899
Miss P. R. De Long (<i>pro tem.</i>)	1904

Hospital.

T. J. Hollander	1892
Mrs. Hollander (<i>née</i> Thomas)	1894
Miss L. A. Batty	1895

Scandinavian Work.

A. E. Rydberg	1891
Mrs. Rydberg (<i>née</i> Nordström)	1891

CHIN-KIANG, 1889.

G. A. Cox, L.R.C.P. & S.	1888
Mrs. Cox (<i>née</i> Thomas)	1888
J. E. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1890
Mrs. Williams (<i>née</i> Lloyd)	1890
Miss E. Bradfield	1888
Miss G. Rees	1897
Miss Mary Allen	1899
Miss A. Whittome	1903
Miss V. Lyle	1904

1. YANG-CHOW, 1868.

A. R. Saunders	1887
Mrs. Saunders (<i>née</i> Smith)	1890
Miss A. Henry	1891
Miss E. S. Clough	1891
Miss E. A. Ogden	1895
Miss M. King (<i>absent</i>)	1896
J. S. Orr	1898
Mrs. Orr (<i>née</i> Farmer)	1898
Mrs. A. L. Shapleigh	1904

Training Home.

Miss M. Murray	1884
Miss F. Cole	1894
Miss I. M. A. Ellmers	1899

1. KAO-YU, 1889.

Vacant.

1. TSING-KIANG-PU, 1869.

W. Shackleton, B.A., M.D., B.Ch.	1901
Mrs. Shackleton (<i>née</i> Knights)	1901
Miss I. A. Robson	1895
Miss M. E. Waterman (<i>absent</i>)	1896
Miss L. I. Weber	1898

1. AN-TUNG, 1893.

Miss M. A. Reid	1896
Miss G. Trüdinger	1896
Miss E. Trüdinger	1899
Miss E. A. Morton	1904

Province of Si-chuan

Area, 218,480 square miles; Population, 68,724,890, or 314 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1877.

Superintendent of Eastern Section, Bishop CASSELS.

Superintendent of Western Section, Dr. PARRY; Assistant, J. Vale.

26 STATIONS; 111 OUT-STATIONS; 105 MISSIONARIES (9 ON FURLOUGH);
162 NATIVE HELPERS; 1976 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, direct to Stations, via Chung-king, West China. Those marked 1, to
Chung-king; 2, via I-chang and Wan-hien.

CHUNG-KING, 1877.

H. Parry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1884
Mrs. Parry (<i>née</i> Broman)	1884
A. H. Broomhall	1884
Mrs. Broomhall (<i>née</i> Miles)	1887
Miss I. W. Ramsay	1887
R. B. Whittlesey	1895
Mrs. Whittlesey (<i>née</i> Withey)	1893
H. H. Curtis	1894
Miss E. M. Miller	1901

KIANG-TSIN, 1902.

H. J. Squire	1894
Mrs. Squire	1894

LU-CHOW, 1890.

T. James	1885
W. T. Herbert	1898
Mrs. Herbert (<i>née</i> Livingston)	1898
F. Bird	1902
Miss E. H. A. Spiller	1902

SIAO-SHIH, 1899.

—LU-CHOW.

A. H. Barham	1898
Mrs. Barham (<i>née</i> Grabowsky)	1895
B. L. McIntyre	1902

SUI FU, 1888.

A. H. Faers	1887
Mrs. Faers (<i>née</i> Hook)	1887

1. FU-SHUN, 1902.

W. S. Strong	1892
Mrs. Strong (<i>née</i> Blick)	1901
Miss E. A. Glanville	1902
S. Glanville	1904

KIA-TING, 1888.

B. Ririe	1887
Mrs. Ririe (<i>née</i> Bee)	1891
E. G. Toyne (<i>absent</i>)	1895
C. H. Coates	1903

TO-CHIEN-LO, 1897.

T. Sorenson	1896
Mrs. Sorenson (<i>née</i> C. Rasmussen)	1902

CHIUNG-CHOW, 1902.

—CHEN-TU.

F. Olsen (<i>absent</i>)	1896
Mrs. Olsen (<i>née</i> Kirkwood)	
(<i>absent</i>)	1896

T. Torrance 1896
 J. W. Webster 1902
 Mrs. Webster (*née* Popham) . 1901

CHEN-TU, 1881.

J. Vale (*absent*) 1887
 Mrs. Vale (*née* Bridgwater)
 (*absent*) 1894
 A. Grainger 1889
 Mrs. Grainger (*née* Broman) 1890
 Miss M. Nilsson 1891
 J. H. Edgar 1898
 Mrs. Edgar (*née* L. Trü-
 dinger) 1902
 G. M. Franck 1902
 J. R. Muir 1903

KWAN-HSIEN, 1889.

J. Hutson (*absent*) 1894
 Mrs. Hutson (*née* Widgery)
 (*absent*) 1891
 W. H. Hockman 1901
 Mrs. Hockman (*Mrs.* Moses,
née Rogers) 1895

2. PAO-NING, 1886.

Bishop Cassels (*absent*) . . 1885
 Mrs. Cassels (*née* Legg)
 (*absent*) 1886
 Miss M. E. Booth 1890
 W. H. Aldis 1897
 Mrs. Aldis (*née* Carver) . 1899
 Miss E. Turner 1899
 C. B. Hannah 1899
 A. W. Large 1902
 H. W. Thomasson 1905

2. SIN-TIEN-TSI, 1892.

—PAO-NING.

Miss F. M. Williams 1888
 Miss H. Davies 1893
 Miss R. J. Pemberton . . . 1904

2. NAN-PU, 1902.

Miss F. H. Culverwell . . . 1889
 Miss F. Lloyd 1892
 Miss K. M. Aldis 1902

2. YING-SHAN, 1898.

—SHUEN-KING.

Miss E. Culverwell (*absent*) . 1887
 Miss H. M. Kolkenbeck (*absent*) 1889
 Miss E. J. Churcher 1897

2. CHÜ-HSIEN, 1898.

C. F. E. Davis 1892
 Mrs. Davis (*née* Roberts) . 1895
 Miss M. E. Fearon 1893
 Miss M. E. Waters 1901
 Miss H. Anniss 1902

2. SHUN-KING, 1896.

A. E. Evans 1890
 Mrs. Evans (*née* Grint) . . 1895
 Miss L. Richardson 1900

2. KWANG-YUAN, 1889.

—PAO-NING.

Miss E. H. Allibone 1898
 Miss E. M. Tucker 1899

2. PA-CHOW, 1887.

—PAO-NING.

Miss Hilda Johanson 1891
 Miss M. J. Williams 1893
 Miss F. J. Page 1897
 Miss H. A. Gough 1902

2. HSÜ-TING, 1899.

Wm. Wilson, M.B., C.M. . . 1882
 Mrs. Wilson (*née* Hanbury) 1887
 A. T. Polhill, M.A. . . . 1885
 Mrs. Polhill (*née* Drake) . 1884
 Miss F. J. Fowle 1890
 Miss E. Drake 1894
 H. G. Thompson 1904

2. KAI-HSIEN, 1902.

—WAN-HSIEN.

H. Wupperfeld 1895
 Mrs. Wupperfeld (*née*
 Croucher) 1891
 Miss A. A. Hart 1901

2. LIANG-SHAN, 1902.

G. Rogers 1899
 Mrs. Rogers (*née* Arnott) . 1897

2. WAN-HSIEN, 1888.

W. C. Taylor 1891
 Mrs. Taylor 1891
 Miss L. M. Wilson 1898
 Miss H. M. Scorer 1904
 Miss E. J. Douglas Hamilton 1904

2. KWEI-FU, 1903.

Miss P. A. Barclay 1889
 Miss A. R. Allen 1904
 Miss Lena Clarke 1904

2. UIN-YANG, 1905.

—KWEI-FU.

C. H. Parsons, B.A. . . . 1890
 W. Jennings 1897

2. U-SHAN, 1905.

—KWEI-FU.

J. C. Platt 1895
 Mrs. Platt (*née* Hunt) . . 1897

Province of Kwei-chow

Area, 67,160 square miles ; Population, 7,650,282, or 114 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1877.

6 STATIONS ; 13 OUT-STATIONS ; 24 MISSIONARIES (3 ON FURLOUGH) ;
24 NATIVE HELPERS ; 279 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, Kwei-yang, via Yo-chow. Those marked 1, direct to Station, via
Chung-king ; 2, via Yo-chow ; 3, via Yo-chow and Kwei-yang.

KWEI-YANG, 1877.

G. Cecil-Smith	1891
Mrs. Smith (<i>née</i> Roberts)	1890
Miss L. E. Kohler	1899
Miss F. E. Pusser	1903
Miss E. M. Godbold	1903
C. Freeman Davies	1904

Work among Aborigines.

S. R. Clarke	1878
Mrs. Clarke (<i>née</i> Faussett)	1878

2. CHEN-YÜAN, 1904.

D. W. Crofts, B.A., B.D., B.Sc.	1895
Mrs. Crofts (<i>née</i> Hammaren)	1893

3. AN-SHUN, 1888.

J. R. Adam	1887
Mrs. Adam (<i>née</i> Anderson)	1889
Miss I. Ross	1890
H. J. Hewitt (<i>absent</i>)	1895

TUH-SHAN, 1893.

B. Curtis Waters	1887
Mrs. Waters (<i>née</i> McInnes)	1902
D. F. Pike	1902

2. PANG-HAI, 1897.

—CHEN-YUAN.

R. Williams	1890
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1. TSEN-I FU, 1902.

W. L. Pruen, L.R.C.P. & S.	
(<i>absent</i>)	1880
Mrs. Pruen (<i>née</i> Hughes)	
(<i>absent</i>)	1876
T. Windsor	1884
Mrs. Windsor (<i>née</i> Hastings)	1891
Miss L. Hastings	1894
Miss L. Boulter	1903

Province of Yun-nan

Area, 146,680 square miles ; Population, 12,324,574, or 84 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1877. Superintendent, JOHN MCCARTHY.

5 STATIONS ; 23 MISSIONARIES (4 ON FURLOUGH) ; 5 NATIVE HELPERS ;
25 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, Yun-nan Fu, via Loakay, Tonkin. 1, Teng-yueh, via Bhamo ;
2, Bhamo, direct to Station.

YUN-NAN FU, 1882.

O. Stevenson	1883
Mrs. Stevenson (<i>née</i> Dunsdon)	1896
J. Graham	1890
Mrs. Graham (<i>née</i> McMinnn)	1891
F. H. Rhodes (<i>absent</i>)	1894
Mrs. Rhodes (<i>née</i> Boston)	
(<i>absent</i>)	1899
A. G. Nicholls	1894
Gladstone Porteous	1904

CHU-TSING, 1889.

—YUN-NAN.

J. McCarthy	1867
H. A. C. Allen	1889
Mrs. Allen (<i>née</i> Aspinall)	1890
Miss A. M. Simpson	1893
D. J. Harding (<i>absent</i>)	1895
Mrs. Harding (<i>née</i> Carsley)	
(<i>absent</i>)	1896

STATIONS AND MISSIONARIES

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PING-I, 1904.

—YUN-NAN.

W. J. Hanna	1902
Mrs. Hanna (<i>née</i> R. H. Wood)	1902
C. A. Fleischmann	1902

1. TA-LI, 1881.

H. McLean	1901
Mrs. McLean (<i>née</i> Bengtsson)	1901

W. J. Embury	1901
W. T. Clark, M.D.	1902

2. BHAMO (UPPER BURMAH), 1875.

Thomas Selkirk	1889
Mrs. Selkirk	1891

Province of Hu-peh

Area, 71,410 square miles ; Population, 35,280,685, or 492 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1874.

4 STATIONS ; 4 OUT-STATIONS ; 15 MISSIONARIES ; 17 NATIVE HELPERS ; 98 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, direct to Station, via Han-kow.

HAN-KOW, 1889.

Lewis Jones	1892
Mrs. Jones (<i>née</i> Ardern)	1893
F. Tull	1897
Mrs. Tull (<i>née</i> Tree)	1898
Miss A. I. Saltmarsh	1900

I-CHANG, 1895.

G. F. Row	1898
Mrs. Row (<i>née</i> Clark)	1898

LAO-HO-KEO, 1887.

A. W. Lagerquist	1890
Mrs. Lagerquist (<i>Mrs. A. W. Gustafson</i>)	1891
C. E. Parsons	1903

(SI-KUAN.)

Miss Black	1884
Miss J. Black	1883
Miss E. Black	1884

KUH-CH'ENG, 1903.

—LAO-HO-KEO.

H. A. Sibley	1891
Mrs. Sibley	1891

Province of Kiang-si

Area, 69,480 square miles ; Population, 26,532,125, or 382 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1869.

Superintendents, A. ORR-EWING and ED. PEARSE.

26 STATIONS ; 66 OUT-STATIONS ; 92 MISSIONARIES (8 ON FURLOUGH) ; 131 NATIVE HELPERS ; 1618 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, Kiu-kiang. Those marked 1, direct to Station, via Kiu-kiang ; 2, via Ning-po.

KIU-KIANG, 1889.

A. Orr-Ewing	1886
Mrs. Orr-Ewing (<i>née</i> Ferri-man)	1887
D. J. Mills	1887
Mrs. Mills (<i>née</i> Clare)	1889

1. KU-LING, 1898.

J. J. Coulthard	1879
Mrs. Coulthard (<i>née</i> Walker)	1893

TA-KU-TANG, 1873.

J. T. Reid	1888
Mrs. Reid	1888

1. NAN-KANG FU, 1887.

G. H. Duff	1888
Mrs. Duff (<i>née</i> Fitzsimmons)	1888

RAO-CHOW, 1898.

E. Pearse	1876
F. H. Judd, M.B., C.M. (<i>absent</i>)	1896
Mrs. Judd (<i>née</i> Wood) (<i>absent</i>)	1896
R. A. McCulloch	1898
C. Howard Judd, Junr.	1899
Mrs. Judd (<i>née</i> Takken)	1899

1. AN-REN, 1889.

Miss K. Fleming . . .	1891
Miss E. Forsberg . . .	1894
Miss E. Burton . . .	1895
Miss J. B. James . . .	1903

1. TUNG-HSIANG, 1903.

Miss L. Carlyle . . .	1889
Miss M. Darroch . . .	1898

1. KWEI-CHI, 1878.

Miss N. Marchbank . . .	1887
Miss L. Seymour . . .	1895
Miss G. M. Blakely . . .	1900
Miss A. G. Leith . . .	1904
Miss J. R. Anderson . . .	1905

1. SHANG-TSING, 1893.

—KWEI-K'I.

Miss I. Cormack (<i>absent</i>) . . .	1895
Miss F. L. Collins . . .	1894
Miss A. C. Lay . . .	1902

1. I-YANG, 1890.

Miss R. McKenzie . . .	1888
Miss M. E. Standen (<i>absent</i>) . . .	1898
Miss C. C. Macdonald . . .	1898
Miss G. Dring . . .	1900
Miss K. E. Cooke . . .	1904

1. HO-KOU, 1878.

Miss A. Gibson . . .	1884
Miss F. E. McCulloch . . .	1893
Miss E. E. Hall (<i>absent</i>) . . .	1896
Miss Marian Fishe . . .	1900
Miss A. C. Skow . . .	1904

2. KWANG-HSIN FU, 1901.

Miss C. McFarlane (<i>absent</i>) . . .	1884
Miss H. B. Fleming . . .	1893
Miss M. C. Brown . . .	1898

2. YANG-KOU, 1890.

—KWANG-HSIN.

Miss G. Irvin . . .	1888
Miss A. A. Davis . . .	1898
Miss E. G. Taylor . . .	1901

2. YU-SHAN, 1877.

Miss A. M. Johannsen . . .	1897
Miss M. Suter . . .	1897
Miss L. M. Cane . . .	1898
Miss A. Rehnberg . . .	1904
Miss B. H. Lajus . . .	1905

1. KAN-CHOW, 1899.

W. S. Horne . . .	1888
Mrs. Horne (<i>née</i> Turner) . . .	1888

J. C. Hall . . .	1889
Mrs. Hall (<i>née</i> Blacklaws) . . .	1898
G. J. Marshall . . .	1890
Mrs. Marshall (<i>née</i> J. A. Smith) . . .	1895
W. E. Tyler . . .	1899
R. W. Porteous . . .	1904
J. L. Rowe . . .	1904

1. LONG-CH'UAN, 1904.

—WAN-NAN.

C. A. Bunting . . .	1899
Mrs. Bunting (<i>née</i> Bance) . . .	1895

1. HSIN-FENG, 1899.

J. Meikle . . .	1888
Mrs. Meikle (<i>née</i> Elofsen) . . .	1891
A. Marty (<i>absent</i>) . . .	1897

1. CHI-AN FU, 1891.

W. Taylor . . .	1890
Mrs. Taylor (<i>née</i> Gardiner) . . .	1888
Miss M. A. Wood . . .	1895
Miss H. M. Duncan . . .	1905

1. YUNG-SIN, 1899.

—CHI-AN FU.

Miss E. Cajander . . .	1898
Miss A. E. Ehrström . . .	1899
Miss E. E. Ingman . . .	1903

1. YUAN-CHOW, 1903.

J. Lawson . . .	1888
Mrs. Lawson (<i>née</i> Cowley) (<i>absent</i>) . . .	1889

1. LIN-KIANG, 1893.

G. Domay . . .	1896
F. Traub . . .	1899
Mrs. Traub (<i>née</i> Brunn-schweiler) . . .	1897
C. Wohlleber . . .	1900
J. K. Brauchli . . .	1903

1. CHANG-SHU, 1895.

F. Bläsner . . .	1896
Mrs. Bläsner (<i>née</i> Kiban) . . .	1899

1. NAN-FENG, 1903.

—CHIEN-CHANG.

H. Pfannemüller . . .	1899
Mrs. Pfannemüller (<i>née</i> Halbach) . . .	1899
Adam Seipel . . .	1902

1. CHIEN-CHANG, 1899.

G. F. A. Krienke . . .	1897
Mrs. Krienke (<i>née</i> Callsen) . . .	1899

1. FU-CHOW 1899.

<i>F. Manz</i>	1892
<i>Mrs. Manz (née Hausberg)</i>	1896
<i>Miss E. Wartmann</i>	1903
<i>F. Mönch</i>	1903

1. NAN-CHANG, 1898.

<i>A. E. Thor</i>	1890
<i>Mrs. Thor (née Karlson)</i>	1891

Province of Ngan-hwei

Area, 54,810 square miles ; Population, 23,670,314, or 432 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1869.

12 STATIONS ; 29 OUT-STATIONS ; 46 MISSIONARIES (7 ON FURLOUGH) ;
68 NATIVE HELPERS ; 652 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, direct to Stations, via Wu-hu. Those marked 1, via Ta-tung ;
2, direct to Station ; 3, via Ngan-kin ; 4, to Shanghai.

2. NGAN-KIN, 1869.

<i>W. Westwood</i>	1892
<i>Mrs. Westwood (née March- bank)</i>	1892
<i>A. V. Gray</i>	1897
<i>H. J. Mungeam</i>	1904

Training Home.

<i>A. Bland</i>	1887
<i>Mrs. Bland (née Dunn)</i>	1897
<i>J. W. Wilcox (absent)</i>	1896
<i>Mrs. Wilcox (née Pasmore) (absent)</i>	1896

1. CHIH-CHOW, 1874.

<i>Miss H. L. Reid</i>	1895
<i>Miss Lilius Reid</i>	1895
<i>Miss H. M. Loveless</i>	1904

2. WU-HU, 1894.

<i>C. T. Fishe</i>	1869
<i>Mrs. Fishe (née Josephine Smith)</i>	1894
<i>A. Duffy</i>	1888
<i>Mrs. Duffy (née Stedman)</i>	1890

NING-KUO FU, 1874.

<i>G. Miller (absent)</i>	1884
<i>Mrs. Miller (née Mitchell) (absent)</i>	1887
<i>H. E. Foucar</i>	1891
<i>Mrs. Foucar (née Olding)</i>	1888
<i>Miss B. Webster</i>	1895
<i>Miss C. Readshaw</i>	1902
<i>Miss G. Banks</i>	1902

4. KWANG-TE, 1890.

<i>H. H. Taylor</i>	1881
<i>Mrs. Taylor (née Gray)</i>	1884

KIEN-PING, 1894.

<i>W. G. Bobby</i>	1892
<i>Mrs. Bobby (née Moore)</i>	1893
<i>Miss R. E. Oakeshott</i>	1889
<i>Miss F. Sauzé</i>	1890

1. HWEI-CHOW, 1875.

<i>G. W. Gibb, M.A.</i>	1894
<i>Mrs. Gibb (née Emslie)</i>	1892
<i>A. W. Mead</i>	1904

3. LAI-AN, 1899.

—CHU-CHOW.

<i>C. Best</i>	1892
<i>Mrs. Best (née Faulds)</i>	1898
<i>Miss E. A. Potter</i>	1904

LIU-AN-CHOW, 1890.

<i>W. E. Entwistle</i>	1891
<i>Mrs. Entwistle (née Buchan)</i>	1889
<i>R. Young</i>	1901

CHEN-YANG-KUAN, 1887.

<i>J. A. Beutel</i>	1898
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YING-CHOW FU, 1897.

<i>C. B. Barnett</i>	1894
<i>Mrs. Barnett (née Ferguson)</i>	1898
<i>J. H. Mellow</i>	1905

TAI-HO, 1892.

<i>W. R. Malcolm (absent)</i>	1895
<i>Mrs. Malcolm (née A. Trüdinger) (absent)</i>	1897
<i>H. S. Ferguson</i>	1895
<i>Mrs. Ferguson (née Cobb)</i>	1892
<i>Miss E. M. Rowe</i>	1902

Province of Cheh-kiang

Area, 36,670 square miles; Population, 11,580,692, or 316 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced 1857. Superintendent, J. J. MEADOWS.

29 STATIONS; 216 OUT-STATIONS; 80 MISSIONARIES (12 ON FURLOUGH);
406 NATIVE HELPERS; 5233 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, direct to Stations. Those marked 1, via Ning-po; 2, via Hang-chow; 3, via Wen-chow; 4, Chu-chow, via Wen-chow.

2. SHAO-HSING, 1866.

J. J. Meadows	1862
W. H. Warren	1892
Mrs. Warren (<i>née</i> Meadows)	1895
Miss Meadows	1887
Miss L. Meadows	1900

1. HSIN-CHANG, 1870.

Miss S. E. Jones (<i>absent</i>) . .	1886
W. J. Doherty	1894
Mrs. Doherty (<i>née</i> Davidge)	1897

HANG-CHOW, 1866.

Pastor Ren.

MO-KAN-SHAN, 1901.

A. Langman (<i>absent</i>)	1884
Mrs. Langman (<i>née</i> Williamus)	
(<i>absent</i>)	1884

NING-PO, 1857.

J. Palmer	1896
Mrs. Palmer (<i>née</i> Blything)	1898
W. W. Robertson	1897
Mrs. Robertson (<i>née</i> Gold) .	1897

1. FENG-HUA, 1866.

A. Miller (<i>absent</i>)	1894
W. A. McRoberts	1904
A. K. Macpherson	1904

1. NING-HAI, 1868.

K. McLeod	1897
Mrs. McLeod (<i>née</i> Richer) . .	1899
Miss E. L. Bennett (<i>absent</i>) .	1898
Miss M. E. Funk	1903

1. TIEN-TAI, 1898.

A. O. Loosley	1900
Mrs. Loosley (<i>née</i> Macpherson)	
.	1898

1. TAI-CHOW, 1867.

W. D. Rudland	1866
J. A. Anderson, M.D. (U.S.A.)	1889
Mrs. Anderson, M.D. (U.S.A.)	
(<i>née</i> Ross)	1893
Miss A. R. Rudland	1905

1. HUANG-YEN, 1896.

C. Thomson	1892
Mrs. Thomson (<i>née</i> Graves)	1894

1. LU-CHIAO, 1900.

Miss K. Ralston	1898
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1. TAI-PING, 1898.

W. Richardson (<i>absent</i>)	1894
Mrs. Richardson (<i>née</i> Britton)	
(<i>absent</i>)	1887
J. G. Kauderer	1897
Mrs. Kauderer (<i>née</i> B. Reid)	1903

1. HSIEN-CHÜ, 1899.

A. B. Wilson	1897
Mrs. Wilson (<i>née</i> Mary Smith)	
.	1901

WEN-CHOW, 1867.

Mrs. Stott (<i>née</i> Ciggie)	1870
E. Hunt	1889
Mrs. Hunt (<i>née</i> Whitford) . .	1890
Mrs. Menzies (<i>née</i> Chalmers) .	1891
Miss K. B. Stayner	1893
Miss F. A. M. Young	1899
G. H. Seville, B.A.	1902
Mrs. Seville (<i>née</i> Greene) . .	1899
Miss A. E. Eldridge	1904

3. BING-YAE, 1874.

—WEN-CHOW.

R. Grierson	1885
Mrs. Grierson (<i>née</i> Sherman)	1899

SHUI-AN, 1905.

W. Grundy	1895
E. C. Searle	1895
Mrs. Searle (<i>née</i> Johnston) .	1899

3. CHU-CHOW, 1875.

O. Schmidt	1892
Mrs. Schmidt (<i>née</i> Müller) .	1892

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3. LUNG-CH'UAN, 1894.			
<i>J. Bender (absent)</i>	1890	<i>A. Hammond (absent)</i>	1893
<i>Mrs. Bender (née Schmutgen)</i>		<i>Miss A. Tranter (absent)</i>	1895
<i>(absent)</i>	1890	<i>Miss G. E. Brooking</i>	1904
<i>George Müller</i>	1902		
<i>E. Maag</i>	1903	1. KIN-HUA, 1875.	
3. CHIN-YUN, 1898.		<i>F. Dickie</i>	1889
<i>R. Röhm</i>	1896	<i>Mrs. Dickie (née Young)</i>	1888
<i>Mrs. Röhm (née Sichel-</i>			
<i>schmidt)</i>	1896	1. LAN-CHI, 1894.	
<i>Miss L. Duerr</i>	1902	<i>Miss E. J. Palmer</i>	1891
<i>Miss R. Stucki</i>	1904	<i>Miss E. S. Twizell</i>	1901
4. YUN-HO, 1895.		2. YEN-CHOW, 1902.	
<i>Miss Bäumer</i>	1890	<i>C. Fairclough (absent)</i>	1898
<i>Miss K. Kahlöfer</i>	1904	2. TONG-LU, 1901.	
3. SUNG-YANG, 1896.		<i>J. B. Miller</i>	1895
<i>H. Klein</i>	1893	1. CHÜ-CHOW, 1872.	
<i>Mrs. Klein (née Schutten-</i>		<i>W. Emslie</i>	1892
<i>hassel)</i>	1896	<i>Mrs. Emslie (née Cuthbert)</i>	1896
<i>Miss A. Hoffmann</i>	1904	1. CHANG-SHAN, 1878.	
1. YUNG-KANG, 1882.		<i>Miss Guex</i>	1889
<i>A. Gracie</i>	1887	<i>Mdme. Just</i>	1900
<i>Mrs. Gracie (née Waldie)</i>	1887		

Province of Hu-nan

Area, 83,380 square miles; Population, 22,169,673, or 266 per square mile.

C.I.M. Work commenced—Itinerations from 1875; Settled Work, 1898.

5 STATIONS; 5 OUT-STATIONS; 25 MISSIONARIES (5 ON FURLOUGH);

17 NATIVE HELPERS; 166 COMMUNICANTS.

Postal Address, direct to Stations, via Yo-chow.

CHANG-TEH, 1898.		<i>Miss E. E. V. Trojahn</i>	1903
<i>T. A. P. Clinton</i>	1894	<i>Miss Jepsen</i>	1904
<i>Mrs. Clinton (née E. F. Baller)</i>	1901	<i>Miss Kohrig</i>	1904
<i>W. C. Chapman</i>	1902	<i>Miss I. Kunst</i>	1904
<i>G. F. Draffin</i>	1903	<i>A. P. Laycock, M.A., M.B.,</i>	
<i>J. W. Owen</i>	1904	<i>B.Ch.</i>	1905
CHANG-SHA, 1901.		YUAN-CHOW, 1903.	
<i>F. A. Keller, B.M., M.D.</i>		<i>Heinrich Witt</i>	1900
<i>(U.S.A.) (absent)</i>	1897	<i>F. K. Heinrichsohn</i>	1903
<i>Mrs. Keller (née Tilley)</i>		<i>H. A. F. Witte</i>	1904
<i>(absent)</i>	1898		
<i>H. G. Barrie, M.D. (absent)</i>	1901	PAO-CHING FU, 1903.	
<i>Mrs. Barrie (absent)</i>	1901	<i>F. Kampmann (absent)</i>	1897
<i>W. E. Hampson</i>	1899	<i>F. K. Schoppe</i>	1903
<i>Miss E. L. P. Kumm</i>	1894	<i>Mrs. Schoppe (née Arndtz)</i>	1903
<i>Miss Mary Pollock</i>	1894	<i>A. H. Franke</i>	1904
<i>Miss M. C. Peterson</i>	1898		

II Students at An-k'ing.

S. N. Brimley	1905	A. Stanislaw	1905
C. C. Elliott, M.D.	1905	R. K. Veryard	1905
A. Hermann	1905	Owen Warren	1905
P. O. Olesen	1905	H. G. White	1905
I. Page	1905	S. G. Wiltshire	1905
E. O. Schild	1905		

II Students at Yang-chau.

Miss M. Biggam	1905	Miss G. Linom	1905
Miss A. Czach	1905	Miss M. E. Mann	1905
Miss E. L. Giles	1905	Miss M. Pearson	1905
Miss A. Grieb	1905	Miss J. Sargeant	1905
Miss L. F. M. Jackson	1905	Miss E. M. Yard	1905
Miss M. W. Johannsen	1905		

29 Workers detained at Home.

IN ENGLAND.			
Miss J. W. Arpiainen	1893	Miss G. Rudland	1896
M. Beauchamp, B.A.	1885	Mrs. Schofield	1880
Mrs. Beauchamp (<i>née</i> Barclay)	1889	Miss E. M. Smith	1899
Mrs. N. Carleson	1893	Mrs. J. W. Stevenson	1866
Mrs. W. Cooper	1889	IN AMERICA.	
J. A. Heal	1885	F. H. Neale	1895
Mrs. Heal (<i>née</i> Carpenter)	1883	Mrs. Neale (<i>née</i> Thomas)	1898
Mrs. C. Horobin (<i>née</i> Sutherland)	1888	F. H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.	1890
Mrs. G. Hunter	1890	Mrs. Taylor (<i>née</i> Guinness)	1888
Mrs. T. James (Mrs. Riley, <i>née</i>		Mrs. Henriksen	1892
Stroud)	1882	A. Witzell	1891
Mrs. H. N. Lachlan (<i>née</i>		Mrs. Witzell (<i>née</i> Anderson)	1891
Mackintosh)	1884	IN AUSTRALIA.	
Mrs. J. McCarthy	1867	R. Powell	1896
Miss C. K. Murray	1884	A. H. Sanders	1895
Mrs. E. Pearse (<i>née</i> Goodman)	1876	Miss F. Young	1891
Miss H. C. Permiin	1897		

21 on Home Staff.

IN ENGLAND (<i>Home Staff</i>).			
Walter B. Sloan	1891	C. H. Judd	1868
Mrs. Sloan (<i>née</i> Brown)	1888	Mrs. Judd	1868
F. Marcus Wood	1883	IN AMERICA (<i>Home Staff</i>).	
Mrs. Wood (<i>née</i> Williams)	1883	J. F. Broumton	1875
G. Graham Brown	1886	F. A. Steven	1883
Mrs. Brown (<i>née</i> Fenton)	1886	Mrs. Steven (<i>née</i> Tapscott)	1886
M. Broomhall, B.A.	1890	Miss L. G. Albertson	1899
Mrs. Broomhall (<i>née</i> Cor-		IN AUSTRALIA (<i>Home Staff</i>).	
deroy)	1894	J. Southey	1891
Miss K. I. Williamson	1887	Mrs. Southey	1891
T. W. Goodall	1890	J. H. Todd	1895
Mrs. Goodall (<i>née</i> Johnson)	1887	Mrs. Todd (<i>née</i> Chambers)	1894

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MISSIONARIES

With the provinces in which they are labouring. On pages 103-118 the names of missionaries are arranged according to their stations and provinces.

Adam, J. R. and Mrs.	Kwei-chow	Baller, Miss A. M. .	Shan-tong
* <i>Ahlman, Miss O. G. W.</i>	Shen-si	Baller, F. W. and Mrs.	Shan-tong
† <i>Ahlstrand, G. and Mrs.</i>	Shen-si	Baller, Miss M. L. .	Shan-tong
Ahlström, Miss T. .	Shan-tong	Banks, Miss G. .	Ngan-hwei
Albertson, Miss L. G.	America	Barber, E. O. .	Shan-si
Aldis, Miss K. M. .	Si-chuan	Barclay, Miss P. A. .	Si-chuan
Aldis, W. H. and Mrs.	Si-chuan	Barham, A. H. and	
Allen, Miss A. R. .	Si-chuan	Mrs. .	Si-chuan
Allen, H. A. C. and		Barnett, C. B. and Mrs.	Ngan-hwei
Mrs. .	Yun-nan	Barracrough, Miss	
Allen, Miss Mary .	Kiang-su	M. E. .	Shan-si
Allibone, Miss E. H.	Si-chuan	Barrie, Dr. H. G.	
Alty, H. J. .	Shan-tong	and Mrs. .	Hu-nan
Ambler, P. V. .	Shan-si	Batterham, Miss M. .	Shen-si
Andersen, Miss T. E.	Ho-nan	Batty, Miss L. A. .	Kiang-su
† <i>Andersen, Miss G. S.</i>	Kan-suh	† <i>Bäumer, Miss E.</i>	Cheh-kiang
† <i>Andersen, Miss C.</i>	Shen-si	Beauchamp, M. and	
† <i>Anderson, C. J. and</i>		Mrs. .	England
Mrs. .	Shen-si	† <i>Beckman, R. and Mrs.</i>	Kan-suh
* <i>Anderson, Miss E.</i>	Shan-si	Begg, Miss Jessie .	Shan-tong
† <i>Anderson, Miss E. K.</i>	Shan-si	* <i>Beinhoff, E. O.</i>	Ho-nan
Anderson, Geo. A. .	Ho-nan	Belcher, W. M. and	
* <i>Anderson, Miss I. E.</i>	Shan-si	Mrs. .	Kan-suh
Anderson, Dr. J. A.		† <i>Bender, J. and Mrs.</i>	Cheh-kiang
and Mrs. .	Cheh-kiang	† <i>Bengtsson, O.</i>	Shen-si
Anderson, Miss J. R. .	Kiang-si	Bennett, Miss E. L.	Cheh-kiang
† <i>Anderson, Miss K.</i>	Shan-si	* <i>Berg, A. and Mrs.</i>	Shan-si
* <i>Anderson, K. R.</i>	Ho-nan	* <i>Bergling, A. R. and</i>	
† <i>Anderson, Miss M.</i>	Shen-si	Mrs. .	Shen-si
† <i>Andersén, C. A. and</i>		† <i>Bergström, S. and</i>	
Mrs. .	Shan-si	Mrs. .	Shen-si
Andrew, G. and Mrs.	Kan-suh	Beschnidt, Miss M. .	Shan-tong
||<i>Angvik, Miss C.</i>	Shen-si	Best, C. and Mrs.	Ngan-hwei
Angwin, Miss R. .	Shan-tong	Beutel, J. A. .	Ngan-hwei
Annis, Miss H. .	Si-chuan	Bevis, E. G. and Mrs.	Ho-nan
Aplin, Miss H. G. .	Shan-tong	Biggam, Miss M. .	Kiang-su
Argento, A. and Mrs.	Ho-nan	Bird, C. Howard .	Ho-nan
Argento, Miss C. .	Ho-nan	Bird, Fred. .	Si-chuan
Arnott, Mrs. A. E. .	Shan-tong	Black, Miss .	Hu-peh
z <i>Arpainen, Miss J. W.</i>	England	Black, Miss E. .	Hu-peh

Black, Miss J. . .	Hu-peh	Clarke, Miss Lena .	Si-chuan
Blackmore, Miss L. .	Shan-tong	Clarke, S. R. and Mrs.	Kwei-chow
Blakely, Miss G. M.	Kiang-si	†Classon, J. L. . .	Shan-si
Bland, A. and Mrs.	Ngan-hwei	Clinton, T. A. P. and	
Bläsner, F. and Mrs.	Kiang-si	Mrs.	Hu-nan
*Blom, C. and Mrs. .	Ho-nan	Clough, Miss E. S. .	Kiang-su
Bobby, W. G. and Mrs.	Ngan-hwei	Coates, C. H. . . .	Si-chuan
*Bölling, T. B. J. and		Cole, Miss F.	Kiang-su
Mrs.	Shen-si	Coleman, Miss I. M.	Shen-si
Booth, Miss M. E. .	Si-chuan	Collins, Miss F. L. .	Kiang-si
*Bordson, Miss M. C.	Shan-si	Conway, H. S. and	
Botham, Mrs. T. E. .	Chih-li	Mrs.	Ho-nan
Boulter, Miss L. . .	Kwei-chow	Cooke, Miss K. E. .	Kiang-si
Boyd, Miss E. G. . .	Shan-tong	Cooper, E. J.	Shan-si
Bradfield, Miss E. .	Kiang-su	Cooper, Mrs. W. . .	England
Branchli, J. K. . . .	Kiang-si	Cormack, Miss I. . .	Kiang-si
Brimley, S. N. . . .	Ngan-hwei	Coulthard, J. J. and	
Briscoe, W. F. H. .	Shan-si	Mrs.	Kiang-si
Brook, J. and Mrs. .	Ho-nan	Cox, Dr. G. A. and	
Brooking, Miss G. E.	Cheh-kiang	Mrs.	Kiang-su
Broomhall, A. H. and		Cox, Miss M. E. . .	Kiang-su
Mrs.	Si-chuan	Craig, Miss I. A. . .	Shan-tong
Broomhall, M. and		Cream, Miss S. A. .	Ho-nan
Mrs.	England	Crofts, D. W. and	
Brounston, J. F. . .	America	Mrs.	Kwei-chow
Brown, G. G. and		Culverwell, Miss E. .	Si-chuan
Mrs.	England	Culverwell, Miss F. H.	Si-chuan
Brown, Miss M. C. .	Kiang-si	Curtis, H. H. . . .	Si-chuan
Bunting, C. A. and		Czach, Miss A. . . .	Kiang-su
Mrs.	Kiang-si		
*Buren, Miss E. A. E.	Ho-nan	Darling, Miss A. R.	Kiang-su
Burgess, O. and Mrs.	Shen-si	Darroch, Miss M. . .	Kiang-si
Burn, Miss E. F. . .	Shan-tong	Davies, Miss H. . . .	Si-chuan
Burton, Miss E. . . .	Kiang-si	Davies, C. Freeman	Kwei-chow
Button, Miss L. C. .	Shan-tong	Davis, Miss A. A. . .	Kiang-si
		Davis, C. F. E. and	
Cable, Miss A. M. . .	Shan-si	Mrs.	Si-chuan
zCajander, Miss E. .	Kiang-si	De Long, Miss P. R.	Kiang-su
Cameron, Mrs. . . .	Shan-tong	Dickie, F. and Mrs. .	Cheh-kiang
Cane, Miss L. M. . .	Kiang-si	Dodds, Miss R. L. . .	Shan-si
†Carlén, Oscar . . .	Shan-si	Doherty, W. J. and	
†Carleson, Mrs. N. .	England	Mrs.	Cheh-kiang
Carlyle, Miss L. . .	Kiang-si	Domay, G.	Kiang-si
Carr, Miss H. E. . .	Shan-si	Douglas - Hamilton,	
Carr, Dr. S. H. and		Miss E. J.	Si-chuan
Mrs.	Ho-nan	Draffin, G. F. . . .	Hu-nan
Carwardine, C. and		Drake, Miss E. . . .	Si-chuan
Mrs.	Shen-si	Dreyer, F. C. H. and	
Cassels, Bishop W. W.	Si-chuan	Mrs.	Shan-si
Cassels, Mrs. . . .	Si-chuan	Dring, Miss Grace .	Kiang-si
Cecil-Smith, G. and		†Duerr, Miss Lina .	Cheh-kiang
Mrs.	Kwei-chow	Duff, G. H. and Mrs.	Kiang-si
Chapman, W. C. . .	Hu-nan	Duffy, A. and Mrs. .	Ngan-hwei
†Christensen, J. A. .	Shen-si	Duncan, Miss H. M.	Kiang-si
Churcher, Miss E. J.	Si-chuan		
Clark, Dr. W. T. . .	Yun-nan	Easton, G. F. and	
Clarke, G. W. and		Mrs.	Shen-si
Mrs.	Chih-li	Edgar, J. H. and Mrs.	Si-chuan

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MISSIONARIES 121

Edwards, Miss M. A.	Shen-si	‡Göthberg, Miss I. A.	Shan-si
‡Ehn, P. E. and Mrs.	Shan-si	‡Göthberg, Nathanael	Shan-si
zEhrström, Miss A. E.	Kiang-si	Gough, Miss H. A.	Si-chuan
Eldridge, Miss A. E.	Cheh-kiang	Gracie, A. and Mrs.	Cheh-kiang
Elliott, Dr. C. C.	Ngan-hwei	Graham, J. and Mrs.	Yun-nan
Ellmers, Miss I. M. A.	Kiang-su	Grainger, A. and Mrs.	Si-chuan
Embery, W. J.	Yun-nan	Gray, A. V.	Ngan-hwei
Emslie, W. and Mrs.	Cheh-kiang	Green, C. H. S. and Mrs.	Chih-li
‡Englund, W. and Mrs.	Shen-si	Gregg, Miss J. G.	Chih-li
*Engström, Miss S.	Ho-nan	Grieb, Miss A.	Kiang-su
Entwistle, W. E. and Mrs.	Ngan-hwei	Grierson, R. and Mrs.	Cheh-kiang
*Ericsson, A. A.	Shan-si	Griffith, M. L. and Mrs.	Chih-li
*Eriksson, Miss A.	Shen-si	Grundy, W.	Cheh-kiang
Evans, A. E. and Mrs.	Si-chuan	Guex, Miss M.	Cheh-kiang
Faers, A. H. and Mrs.	Si-chuan	Guinness, Dr. G. W. and Mrs.	Ho-nan
Fairclough, C.	Cheh-kiang	†Gustafson, Miss A.	Shan-si
Falls, John and Mrs.	Shan-si	‡Gustafson, F. A. and Mrs.	Kan-suh
Fearon, Miss M. E.	Si-chuan	*Gustafsson, Miss J.	Shen-si
Ferguson, H. S. and Mrs.	Ngan-hwei	Hacking, Miss C. M.	Ho-nan
Fiddler, J. S. and Mrs.	Kan-suh	‡Hagqvist, W. and Mrs.	Shen-si
Fishe, C. T. and Mrs.	Ngan-hwei	‡Hagsten, Miss H. A.	Shen-si
Fishe, Miss Ethel A.	Shan-tong	*Hahne, A. and Mrs.	Shan-si
Fishe, Miss Marian H.	Kiang-si	Hall, Miss E. E.	Kiang-si
Fleischmann, C. A.	Yun-nan	Hall, J. C. and Mrs.	Kiang-si
Fleming, Miss H. B.	Kiang-si	*Hallin, Miss F.	Shan-si
Fleming, Miss K.	Kiang-si	Hammond, A.	Cheh-kiang
*Folke, E. and Mrs.	Shan-si	Hampson, W. E.	Hu-nan
Ford, H. T. and Mrs.	Ho-nan	Hancock, Miss A. M.	Shan-tong
Forsberg, Miss E.	Kiang-si	Hanna, W. J. and Mrs.	Yun-nan
*Forsberg, Miss A. O.	Shan-si	Hannah, C. B.	Si-chuan
Foucar, H. E. and Mrs.	Ngan-hwei	Harding, D. A. G. and Mrs.	Kan-suh
Fowle, Miss F. J.	Si-chuan	Harding, D. J. and Mrs.	Yun-nan
Franck, G. M.	Si-chuan	Hardman, M. and Mrs.	Kiang-su
Franke, A. H.	Hu-nan	Harman, Miss M. L. S.	Kan-suh
†Fredberg, G. E.	Shan-si	Harrison, Miss A.	Shen-si
French, Miss E.	Shan-si	Hart, Miss A. A.	Si-chuan
Funk, Miss M. E.	Cheh-kiang	Hastings, Miss L.	Kwei-chow
Garland, Miss A.	Kan-suh	||Hattrem, Miss R.	Shan-si
Garland, Miss S.	Kan-suh	||Hattrem, Miss T.	Shen-si
Gauntlett, Miss E.	Shan-si	Hayward, J. N. and Mrs.	Kiang-su
Gibb, G. W. and Mrs.	Ngan-hwei	Heal, J. A. and Mrs.	England
Gibson, Miss A.	Kiang-si	Heinrichsohn, F. K.	Hu-nan
Giles, Miss E. L.	Kiang-su	‡Henriksen, Mrs.	America
Gillies, Robert and Mrs.	Shan-si	Henry, Miss A.	Kiang-su
Gilmer, W. T. and Mrs.	Shan-si	Herbert, W. T. and Mrs.	Si-chuan
Glanville, Miss E. A.	Si-chuan	Herman, A.	Ngan-hwei
Glanville, S.	Si-chuan	Hewett, Dr. J. W.	Kan-suh
Godbold, Miss E. M.	Kwei-chow	Hewitt, H. J.	Kwei-chow
Gonder, R. K.	Shan-si	Higgs, Miss Edith	Shan-si
Goodall, T. W. and Mrs.	England		
Goold, A. and Mrs.	Shen-si		

‡ <i>Hill, K. R. J. and Mrs.</i>	Shan-si	Kennett, R. W. and	
Hjort, Miss R. . . .	Ho-nan	Mrs. . . .	Kan-suh
Hockman, W. H. and		King, Miss M. . . .	Kiang-su
Mrs. . . .	Si-chuan	King, N. E. and Mrs.	Shan-si
¶ <i>Hoffmann, Miss A.</i> .	Cheh-kiang	¶ <i>Klein, H. and Mrs.</i> .	Cheh-kiang
Hogg, Dr. A. and Mrs.	Shan-tong	Knight, W. P. and	
† <i>Hoglander, J. D.</i> . .	Shan-si	Mrs. . . .	Shan-si
* <i>Högmán, Nathanael</i>	Shen-si	Kohler, Miss L. E. .	Kwei-chow
Hollander, T. J. and		Kohrig, Miss K. E. .	Hu-nan
Mrs. . . .	Kiang-su	Kölkenbeck, Miss	
Horne, W. S. and Mrs.	Kiang-si	H. M. . . .	Si-chuan
Horobin, Mrs. C. . .	England	¶ <i>Krienke, G. F. A.</i>	
Hoskyn, Miss J. F. .	Shan-si	and Mrs. . . .	Kiang-si
Hoste, D. E. and Mrs.	Kiang-su	Kumm, Miss E. L. P.	Hu-nan
Howell, G. T. and Mrs.	Kiang-su	Kunst, Miss I. . . .	Hu-nan
Hunnybun, Miss D.	Shan-si	Lachlan, Mrs. H. N.	England
Hunt, Miss A. . . .	Shan-si	Lack, C. N. and Mrs.	Ho-nan
Hunt, E. and Mrs. . .	Cheh-kiang	Lagerquist, A. W.	
Hunter, Mrs. G. . . .	England	and Mrs. . . .	Hu-peh
Hunter, G. W. . . .	Kan-suh	Lajus, Miss B. H. .	Kiang-si
Hutson, J. and Mrs.	Si-chuan	Langman, A. and Mrs.	Cheh-kiang
<i>zingman, Miss E. E.</i> .	Kiang-si	Large, A. W. . . .	Si-chuan
Irvin, Miss G. . . .	Kiang-si	† <i>Larsson, G. E.</i> . . .	Shan-si
Jackson, Miss L. F. M.	Kiang-su	Lawson, D. and Mrs.	Shan-si
James, Miss J. B. . .	Kiang-si	Lawson, J. . . .	Kiang-si
James, T. . . .	Si-chuan	Lawson, Mrs. . . .	Kiang-si
James, Mrs. T. . . .	England	Lay, Miss A. C. . .	Kiang-si
* <i>Janzon, Miss A.</i> . . .	Ho-nan	Laycock, Dr. A. P. .	Hu-nan
Jennings, A. and Mrs.	Shan-si	Leggat, Miss B. . .	Ho-nan
Jennings, W. . . .	Si-chuan	Leith, Miss A. G. .	Kiang-si
‡ <i>Jensen, Miss A.</i> . . .	Shen-si	Lewis, A. B. . . .	Shen-si
‡ <i>Jensen, C. J. and Mrs.</i>	Shen-si	* <i>Linder, L. H. E.</i> . .	Shen-si
Jepsen, Miss C. . . .	Hu-nan	Lindsay, W. W. and	
Johannsen, Miss A. M.	Kiang-si	Mrs. . . .	Shan-tong
Johannsen, Miss M. W.	Kiang-su	† <i>Lindvall, Miss D.</i> .	Shen-si
† <i>Johanson, A. T.</i> . . .	Kan-suh	Linom, Miss G. . .	Kiang-su
† <i>Johanson, Miss H. S.</i>	Si-chuan	Lloyd, Miss F. . .	Si-chuan
‡ <i>Johnson, Emil.</i> . . .	Shan-si	Loosley, A. O. and	
Johnson, Miss E. C. .	Shan-si	Mrs. . . .	Cheh-kiang
‡ <i>Johnson, Miss T.</i> . .	Kan-suh	Loveless, Miss A. M.	Ngan-hwei
Jones, Lewis and Mrs.	Hu-peh	† <i>Lundvall, Miss H.</i> .	Kan-suh
Jones, Miss S. E. . .	Cheh-kiang	Lutley, A. and Mrs.	Shan-si
Joyce, F. S. and Mrs.	Ho-nan	Lyle, Miss Violet .	Kiang-su
Judd, C. H. and Mrs.	England	Lyons, H. and Mrs. .	Shan-si
Judd, C. Howard and		¶ <i>Maag, E.</i> . . .	Cheh-kiang
Mrs. . . .	Kiang-si	Macdonald, Miss C. C.	Kiang-si
Judd, Dr. F. H. and		Macdonald, Miss M.	Ho-nan
Mrs. . . .	Kiang-si	MacLaren, Miss J. .	Kiang-su
Just, Mrs. L. . . .	Cheh-kiang	Macleod, K. and Mrs.	Cheh-kiang
¶ <i>Kahlhöfer, Miss K.</i> .	Cheh-kiang	Malcolm, W. R. and	
Kampmann, F. . . .	Hu-nan	Mrs. . . .	Ngan-hwei
† <i>Karlsson, A.</i> . . .	Shan-si	Mann, E. J. . . .	Kan-suh
Kauderer, J. G. and		Mann, Miss M. E. .	Kiang-su
Mrs. . . .	Cheh-kiang	¶ <i>Manz, F. and Mrs.</i> .	Kiang-si
Keller, Dr. F. A. and		Marchbank, Miss N.	Kiang-si
Mrs. . . .	Hu-nan	Marshall, G. J. and	
		Mrs. . . .	Kiang-si

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MISSIONARIES 123

Martin, J. B. and Mrs.	Kan-suh	*Nylin, Miss L. M.	Shan-si
Marty, Adam	Kiang-si	Nyström, C. F. and Mrs.	Shan-si
Mason, H. J. and Mrs.	Kan-suh	Oakeshott, Miss R.	Ngan-hwei
McCarthy, F. and Mrs.	Shan-tong	†Öberg, O. E. and Mrs.	Shan-si
McCarthy, J.	Yun-nan	Ogden, Miss E. A.	Kiang-su
McCarthy, Mrs. J.	England	Olesen, P. O.	Ngan-hwei
McCulloch, Miss F. E.	Kiang-si	†Olsen, C. A.	Shan-si
McCulloch, R. A.	Kiang-si	Olsen, F. and Mrs.	Si-chuan
McFarlane, Miss C.	Kiang-si	†Olsen, Miss O.	Kan-suh
McIntyre, R. L.	Si-chuan	†Olson, Miss A.	Shen-si
McKenzie, Miss R.	Kiang-si	Orr, J. S. and Mrs.	Kiang-su
McKie, G. and Mrs.	Shan-si	Orr-Ewing, A. and Mrs.	Kiang-si
McLean, Hector and Mrs.	Yun-nan	Owen, J. W.	Hu-nan
McOwan, B. M. and Mrs.	Shan-tong	Page, Miss F. J.	Si-chuan
McPherson, A. K.	Cheh-kiang	Page, I.	Ngan-hwei
McRoberts, W. A.	Cheh-kiang	†Palmborg, Edwin	Shen-si
Mead, A. W.	Ngan-hwei	†Palmborg, Gust.	Shen-si
Meadows, J. J.	Cheh-kiang	Palmer, Miss E.	Cheh-kiang
Meadows, Miss Lily	Cheh-kiang	Palmer, John and Mrs.	Cheh-kiang
Meadows, Miss Louisa	Cheh-kiang	Parker, G. and Mrs.	Ho-nan
Meikle, John and Mrs.	Kiang-si	Parry, Dr. H. L. and Mrs.	Si-chuan
Mellor, Miss A. E.	Kan-suh	Parsons, C. H.	Si-chuan
Mellow, J. H.	Ngan-hwei	Parsons, Cassen E.	Hu-peh
Menzies, Mrs. A.	Cheh-kiang	†Paulson, E. M.	Kan-suh
Middleton, R. W. and Mrs.	Shen-si	Pearce, Miss E. C.	Shen-si
Miller, Alex.	Cheh-kiang	Pearce, E.	Kiang-si
Miller, Miss E. M.	Si-chuan	Pearce, Mrs. E.	England
Miller, G. and Mrs.	Ngan-hwei	Pearson, Miss M.	Kiang-su
Miller, J. B.	Cheh-kiang	Pemberton, Miss R. J.	Si-chuan
Mills, D. J. and Mrs.	Kiang-si	Permiin, Miss H. C.	England
Milsam, W. B. and Mrs.	Shan-si	Petersen, Miss M. C.	Hu-nan
†Mönch, F.	Kiang-si	†Peterson, Miss E.	Kan-suh
Moodie, R. T. and Mrs.	Shen-si	†Pettersson, Miss E. E.	Shen-si
Morris, Miss F. L.	Shan-si	*Pettersson, Miss B. M. P.	Ho-nan
Morris, Miss M. E.	Ho-nan	†Pfannemüller, H. and Mrs.	Kiang-si
Morton, Miss E. H.	Kiang-su	Phillips, Miss S. A.	Shen-si
Muir, Miss G. M.	Kiang-su	Pike, Miss C. A.	Shan-si
Muir, John R.	Si-chuan	Pike, D. F.	Kwei-chow
†Müller, Geo.	Cheh-kiang	Platt, J. C. and Mrs.	Si-chuan
Mungeam, H. J.	Ngan-hwei	Polhill, A. T. and Mrs.	Si-chuan
Murray, Miss C. K.	England	Pollock, Miss Mary	Hu-nan
Murray, E. and Mrs.	Shan-tong	Porteous, Gladstone	Yun-nan
Murray, Miss M.	Kiang-su	Porteous, R. W.	Kiang-si
†Myrberg, A. A.	Shan-si	Potter, Miss E. A.	Ngan-hwei
Naylor, Miss E. E.	Kiang-su	Powell, Miss E. A.	Shan-tong
Neale, F. H. and Mrs.	America	Powell, Robert	Australia
Nicholls, A. G.	Yun-nan	Preedy, Arthur	Kan-suh
†Nilson, J. G. and Mrs.	Shen-si	Pruden, Dr. W. L. and Mrs.	Kwei-chow
†Nilson, Ph. and Mrs.	Shen-si	*Prytz, Miss F.	Shan-si
Nilsson, Miss M.	Si-chuan	Pusser, Miss F. E.	Kwei-chow
†Norden, Miss L.	Shen-si		
†Nordlund, V. L. and Mrs.	Shen-si		

Ralston, Miss K. . .	Cheh-kiang	Shackleton, Dr. W. . .	Kiang-su
Ramsay, Miss I. W. .	Si-chuan	and Mrs. . . .	Kiang-su
* <i>Ramsden, Miss M. J.</i> .	Ho-nan	Shapleigh, Mrs. A. L. .	Kiang-su
Readshaw, Miss C. .	Ngan-hwei	Shearer, W. E. and	
Rees, Miss G. . .	Kiang-su	Mrs. . . .	Ho-nan
Rehnberg, Miss Agneta	Kiang-si	Shepperd, Miss E. A. .	Shan-tong
Reid, Miss H. L. . .	Ngan-hwei	Shindler, F. E. and	
Reid, J. T. and Mrs. .	Kiang-si	Mrs. . . .	Shan-si
Reid, Miss Lillias . .	Ngan-hwei	Sibley, H. A. and Mrs. .	Hu-peh
Reid, Miss M. A. . .	Kiang-su	Simpson, Miss A. M. .	Yun-nan
Ren, Pastor . . .	Cheh-kiang	† <i>Skollenberg, Miss A.</i> .	Kan-suh
† <i>Renius, V. and Mrs.</i> .	Shen-si	Skow, Miss A. C. . .	Kiang-si
Rhodes, F. H. and Mrs.	Yun-nan	Slater, Miss A. . .	Shan-tong
Richardson, Miss L. .	Si-chuan	Sloan, W. B. and Mrs. .	England
Richardson, W. and		Smalley, Miss R. L. .	Kiang-su
Mrs. . . .	Cheh-kiang	Smith, Miss Annie E. .	Ho-nan
Ridley, H. F. and Mrs.	Kan-suh	Smith, Miss E. M. . .	England
Ririe, B. and Mrs. . .	Si-chuan	Smith, Miss Lucy . .	Kiang-su
Robertson, W. W. and		† <i>Söderbom, C. G. and</i>	
Mrs. . . .	Cheh-kiang	Mrs. . . .	Chih-li
Robinson, T. A. S. . .		Söderström, Mrs. U. .	Ho-nan
and Mrs. . . .	Shen-si	Soltan, Miss M. E. . .	Ho-nan
Robson, Miss I. A. . .	Kiang-su	Sorenson, T. and Mrs. .	Si-chuan
Rogers, Geo. A. and		Southey, J. and Mrs. .	Australia
Mrs. . . .	Si-chuan	Spiller, Miss E. H. A. .	Si-chuan
† <i>Röhm, R. and Mrs.</i> . .	Cheh-kiang	Squire, H. J. and Mrs. .	Si-chuan
Ross, Miss I. . . .	Kwei-chow	* <i>Stålhammar, G. A.</i> . .	
Row, G. F. and Mrs. .	Hu-peh	and Mrs. . . .	Ho-nan
Rowe, Miss E. M. . .	Ngan-hwei	Standen, Miss M. E. .	Kiang-si
Rowe, J. L. . . .	Kiang-si	Stanislaw, A. . . .	Ngan-hwei
Rudland, Miss G. . .	England	Stark, James and Mrs. .	Kiang-su
Rudland, W. D. . .	Cheh-kiang	Stayner, Miss K. B. .	Cheh-kiang
Rudland, Miss A. R. .	Cheh-kiang	Stellmann, Miss F. . .	Shan-si
† <i>Ryd, J. O.</i> . . .	Kan-suh	Steven, F. A. and Mrs. .	America
† <i>Rydberg, A. E. and</i>		Stevens, C. H. and	
Mrs. . . .	Kiang-su	Mrs. . . .	Shen-si
Saltmarsh, Miss A. I. .	Hu-peh	Stevenson, J. W. . .	Kiang-su
* <i>Sandberg, J. T. and</i>		Stevenson, Mrs. J. W. .	England
Mrs. . . .	Shan-si	Stevenson, O. and Mrs. .	Yun-nan
Sanders, A. H. . . .	Australia	Stooke, J. A. and Mrs. .	Shan-tong
Sanderson, Miss A. . .	Shan-tong	Stott, Mrs. G. . . .	Cheh-kiang
Sargeant, Miss J. . .	Kiang-su	† <i>Strand, Miss A.</i> . .	Kan-suh
Saunders, A. R. and		Strong, W. S. and Mrs. .	Si-chuan
Mrs. . . .	Kiang-su	† <i>Stucki, Miss R.</i> . .	Cheh-kiang
Sauzé, Miss F. . . .	Ngan-hwei	Suter, Miss M. . . .	Kiang-si
Schild, E. O. . . .	Ngan-hwei	† <i>Swanson, Miss A.</i> . .	Shen-si
† <i>Schmidt, O. and Mrs.</i> .	Cheh-kiang		
Schofield, Mrs. . . .	England	Talbot, Mrs. . . .	Ho-nan
Schoppe, F. K. and		Taylor, Miss E. G. . .	Kiang-si
Mrs. . . .	Hu-nan	Taylor, Ernest H. . .	Shan-si
Scorer, Miss H. M. . .	Si-chuan	Taylor, Dr. F. H. and	
Searle, E. C. and Mrs. .	Cheh-kiang	Mrs. . . .	England
† <i>Seipel, Adam</i> . . .	Kiang-si	Taylor, H. H. and	
Selkirk, T. and Mrs. .	Yun-nan	Mrs. . . .	Ngan-hwei
† <i>Setterberg, Miss A.</i> . .	Shan-si	Taylor, W. C. and Mrs. .	Si-chuan
Seville, G. H. and Mrs.	Cheh-kiang	Taylor, Wm. and Mrs. .	Kiang-si
Seymour, Miss L. . .	Kiang-si	Thomas, Miss H. L. .	Kiang-su
		Thomasson, H. W. . .	Si-chuan

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MISSIONARIES 125

Thompson, H. G. . .	Si-chuan	Webster, Jas. W. and	
Thomson, C. and Mrs.	Cheh-kiang	Mrs.	Si-chuan
Thor, A. E. and Mrs.	Kiang-si	† <i>Wedicson, Miss J.</i> . .	Kan-suh
Tippet, Miss C. F. .	Shan-si	* <i>Wester, G. W.</i> . . .	Shan-si
* <i>Tjäder, C. H. and</i>		Westwood, W. and	
<i>Mrs.</i>	Shan-si	<i>Mrs.</i>	Ngan-hwei
Todd, J. H. and Mrs.	Australia	† <i>Wellerstrand, Miss</i>	
Tomalin, E. and Mrs.	Shan-tong	<i>G. C.</i>	Shan-si
Tomkinson, Mrs. E. .	Shan-tong	White, Miss E. R. . .	Shan-tong
† <i>Törnvall, D. and Mrs.</i>	Kan-suh	White, H. G. . . .	Ngan-hwei
Torrance, Thos. . .	Si-chuan	Whittlesey, R. B. and	
Toyne, E. G. . . .	Si-chuan	<i>Mrs.</i>	Si-chuan
Tranter, Miss A. . .	Cheh-kiang	Whittome, Miss A. .	Kiang-su
Traub, Fred. and Mrs.	Kiang-si	Wilcox, J. W. and	
Trojahn, Miss E. E. V.	Hu-nan	<i>Mrs.</i>	Ngan-hwei
Trüdinger, A. and		Wilkins, Miss J. M.	Ho-nan
<i>Mrs.</i>	Shan-si	Willett, T. G. and Mrs.	Shan-tong
Trüdinger, Miss D. .	Shan-tong	Williams, Mrs. E. O.	Shan-tong
Trüdinger, Miss E. .	Kiang-su	Williams, Miss F. M.	Si-chuan
Trüdinger, Miss G. .	Kiang-su	Williams, Dr. J. E.	
Tucker, Miss E. M.	Si-chuan	and <i>Mrs.</i>	Kiang-su
Tull, Frank and Mrs.	Hu-peh	Williams, Miss M. .	Si-chuan
Turner, Miss E. . .	Si-chuan	Williams, R. . . .	Kwei-chow
Turner, Miss J. L. .	Shan-tong	Williamson, Miss K. I.	England
Twizell, Miss E. S. .	Cheh-kiang	Wiltshire, S. G. . .	Ngan-hwei
Tyler, W. E. . . .	Kiang-si	Wilson, A. B. and	
		<i>Mrs.</i>	Cheh-kiang
Urquhart, D. . . .	Shan-si	Wilson, Miss L. M. .	Si-chuan
		Wilson, Dr. W. and	
Vale, Jos. and Mrs. .	Si-chuan	<i>Mrs.</i>	Si-chuan
Veryard, R. K. . .	Ngan-hwei	Windsor, T. and Mrs.	Kwei-chow
		Witt, Heinrich . . .	Hu-nan
Wallace, Miss E. . .	Ho-nan	Witte, H. A. F. . .	Hu-nan
† <i>Wallenberg, Miss C.</i>	Kan-suh	† <i>Witzell, A. and Mrs.</i>	America
Ware, Miss A. C. . .	Chih-li	Wohlleber, C. . . .	Kiang-si
Warren, Owen . . .	Ngan-hwei	Wood, F. M. and Mrs.	England
Warren, W. H. and		Wood, Miss M. A. .	Kiang-si
<i>Mrs.</i>	Cheh-kiang	Wright, Mrs. A. . .	Shan-tong
¶ <i>Wartmann, Miss E.</i>	Kiang-si	Wright, Miss A. M.	Shen-si
Waterman, Miss M. E.	Kiang-su	Wupperfeld, H. and	
Waters, B. Curtis and		<i>Mrs.</i>	Si-chuan
<i>Mrs.</i>	Kwei-chow		
Waters, Miss M. E. .	Si-chuan	Yard, Miss E. M. . .	Kiang-su
† <i>Watsaas, Chr.</i> . .	Shen-si	Young, Miss F. . . .	Australia
Weber, Miss L. I. . .	Kiang-su	Young, Miss F. A. M.	Cheh-kiang
Webster, Miss Bessie	Ngan-hwei	Young, Robert . . .	Ngan-hwei

* The Swedish Mission in China	89
† The Swedish Holiness Union	17
‡ The Scandinavian China Alliance	68
§ The Norwegian Mission in China	8
¶ The German China Alliance	24
z The Finnish Free Church	4
§ Independent	1
	156

	Men.	Single Women.	Wives.	Widows.	Total.	Stations.
Members	271	221	184	17	698	158
Associates	64	54	36	2	156	47
					849	205

In Memoriam

MARTYRS OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION—61

"These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. Therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve Him day and night in His temple."

	DATE.	
	ARRIVAL IN CHINA.	DECEASE.
WILLIAM S. FLEMING . . .	February 21, 1895	November 4, 1898.
N. CARLESON . . .	December 6, 1890	June 28, 1900.
JUSTINA ENGVALL . . .	November 2, 1899	"
MINA HEDLUND . . .	March 26, 1894	"
ANNA JOHANSSON . . .	" 23, 1898	"
G. E. KARLBERG . . .	" 15, 1896	"
O. A. L. LARSSON . . .	" 12, 1898	"
JENNY LUNDALL . . .	October 21, 1899	"
S. A. PERSSON . . .	March 15, 1896	"
E. PERSSON (<i>née</i> Pettersson)	" 26, 1894	"
ERNST PETTERSSON . . .	February 22, 1900	"
EMILY E. B. WHITCHURCH . .	April 15, 1884	June 30, 1900.
EDITH E. SEARELL . . .	July 17, 1895	"
WILLIAM COOPER . . .	January 9, 1881	July 1, 1900.
BENJAMIN BAGNALL . . .	—, 1873	"
EMILY BAGNALL (<i>née</i> Kingsbury)	December 29, 1880	"
WILLIAM MILLAR WILSON . .	September 27, 1891	July 9, 1900.
CHRISTINE WILSON . . .	" 27, 1891	"
JANE STEVENS . . .	—, 1885	"
MILDRED E. CLARKE . . .	November 24, 1893	"
STEWART MCKEE . . .	" 26, 1884	July 12, 1900.
KATE MCKEE (<i>née</i> McWatters)	April 26, 1887	"
CHARLES S. I'ANSON . . .	December 20, 1887	"
FLORENCE I'ANSON (<i>née</i> Doggett)	November 30, 1889	"
MARIA ASPDEN . . .	February 5, 1892	"
MARGARET E. SMITH . . .	November 16, 1896	"
HATTIE J. RICE . . .	January 1, 1893	July 13, 1900.
GEORGE MCCONNELL . . .	March 8, 1890	July 16, 1900.

IN MEMORIAM

127

	DATE.	
	ARRIVAL IN CHINA.	DECEASE.
ISABELLA McCONNELL (<i>née</i> Gray)	January 4, 1893	July 16, 1900.
ANNIE KING	November 2, 1898	"
ELIZABETH BURTON	" 2, 1898	"
JOHN YOUNG	" 18, 1896	"
ALICE YOUNG (<i>née</i> Troyer)	January 30, 1896	"
DAVID BAIRD THOMPSON	" 9, 1881	July 21, 1900.
AGNES THOMPSON (<i>née</i> Dowman)	October 11, 1883	"
JOSEPHINE DESMOND	January 4, 1899	"
EMMA ANN THIRGOOD	January 13, 1890	July 22, 1900.
G. FREDERICK WARD	February 18, 1893	"
ETTA L. WARD (<i>née</i> Fuller)	January 14, 1895	"
EDITH S. SHERWOOD	February 18, 1893	July 24, 1900.
MARIETTE MANCHESTER	September 14, 1895	"
DAVID BARRATT	April 7, 1897	September 21, 1900.
ALFRED WOODROFFE	October 23, 1897	August 18, 1900.
MARGARET COOPER (<i>née</i> Palmer)	December 5, 1887	August 6, 1900.
MARY E. HUSTON	January 30, 1896	" 11, 1900.
FRANCIS EDITH NATHAN	November 8, 1894	August 13, 1900.
MAY ROSE NATHAN	March 11, 1899	"
ELIZABETH MARY HEAYSMAN	November 21, 1897	"
ANTON P. LUNDGREN	March 4, 1892	August 15, 1900.
ELSA LUNDGREN (<i>née</i> Nilson)	February 17, 1891	"
ANNIE ELDRED	November 2, 1898	"
WILLIAM GRAHAM PEAT	January 15, 1888	August 30, 1900.
HELEN PEAT (<i>née</i> McKenzie)	December 30, 1888	"
EDITH J. DOBSON	January 5, 1895	"
EMMA G. HURN	February 14, 1898	"
DUNCAN KAY	November 26, 1884	September 15, 1900.
CAROLINE KAY (<i>née</i> Matthewson)	" 10, 1884	"
P. A. OGREN	— —, 1893	October 15, 1900.
FLORA CONSTANCE GLOVER	April 11, 1897	October 25, 1900.
JAMES R. BRUCE	October 20, 1896	August 15, 1902.
RICHARD H. LOWIS	" 17, 1899	"

“For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow His steps.”

PROVINCES.	STATIONS.	Work Begun.	Stations and Missionaries.				Paid Native Helpers.				Unpaid Native Helpers.	Com-muni-cants in Fellow-ship.		Baptized Persons.		Schools.			Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Opium Refuges.		
			Stations.	Out-Stations.	Chapels.	Missionaries and their wives, and Associates.	Ordained Pastors.	Asst. Preachers.	School Teachers.	Colporters, etc., Chapel Keepers.		Bible Women.	Male.	Female.	Baptized in 1905.	Baptized from commencement.	Organised Churches.	Schools.		Boarding.	Native Pupils.	Day.
KAN-SUH, 1876	LAN-CHOW Fu	1885	1	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	7	34	2	...	...	...	{ 1 H. 1 D. 1 D. ...	
	SI-ning Fu	1885	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	9	13	1	...	...	...	...
	LIANG-chow Fu	1888	1	...	1	7	...	2	...	1	...	7	7	4	17	1	...	...	...	...
	Tsin-chow C.	1878	1	...	1	5	...	1	2	1	1	24	32	7	114	1	...	...	{ 11 m. 9 f.		
	Fu-kiang H.	1899	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	13	1	...	13	1	...	...	1	15 m.	
	Chin-ning C.	1897	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
	Ping-liang Fu	1895	1	...	1	9	...	1	1	4	2	17	9	6	28	1	1	24 m.	...	{ 1 D. 1 O.R.	
	*Chen-yan H.	1897	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	7 f.	1	13 m.	
	*Ching-chow C.	1895	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	*Chong-sin H.	1905	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHEN-SI, 1876 .	Han-chung Fu	1879	1	2	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	47	44	11	288	1	...	...	...	1	15 m.
	Mien-hsien H.	1904	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	{ 2 EL. 3 D.	4	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cheng-ku H.	1887	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	36	23	...	182	1	...	...	...	...	...
	SI-hsiang H.	1895	1	5	6	3	...	3	1	...	...	79	70	81	194	6	1	{ 4 m. 15 f.	...	...	...
	Yang-hsien H.	1896	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	{ 1 D. 1 B.W.	7	8	4	28	2	...	...	...	...	1 O.R.
	Hsing-an Fu	1898	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Feng-siang Fu	1898	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cheo-chih H.	1893	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mei-hsien H.	1893	1	...	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	18	16	4	39	1	...	...	...	...	1 O.R.
	SI-AN Fu	1893	1	4	5	6	...	1	2	2	1	33	23	28	73	1	2	{ 35 m. 10 f.	...	...	{ 1 D. 1 O.R.
	Lau-tien H.	1895	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	13	1	6	15	1	...	...	...	...	1 O.R.

E. Evangelist.	D. Deacon.	El. Elder.	O.R. Optum Refuge.	B.W. Bible Woman.										
					1903	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Lung-chü-tsai .	1895	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Ying-kia-wei .	1900	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1 D.
Chen-kia-kou .	1893	1	...	1	4	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Hsing-ping H.	1894	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	2 m. { 4 f.
*Sang-kia-chuang	1903	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1 O.R.
Wu-kong H.	1894	1	2	3	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Chien-chow C.	1905	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
*Pin-chow C.	1903	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Lü-chuan H.	1903	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
*Long-chow C.	1893	1	...	1	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1 D.
*Kien-yang H.	1897	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Tung-chow Fu	1891	1	5	6	5	...	3	2	5	2	...	2	...	{ 1 D. { 2 O.R.
Han-cheng H.	1897	2	6	7	6	...	4	2	3	2	2 E.	1	9 m.	2 O.R.
Ho-yang H.	1904	2	6	7	6	...	4	2	3	2	2 E.	1	9 m.	2 O.R.
Feng-chen T.	1902	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	7 f.	1 O.R.
*Kwei-hua-cheng	1886	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Pao-t'eo C.	1888	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sa-la-ts'i	1903	1	2	3	3	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	30 m. { 9 f.
Ta-tung Fu	1886	1	...	1	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sh-ping Fu	1895	1	...	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1 O.R.
Hun-yuan C.	1898	1	1	2	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ying-chow C.	1897	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tso-yün H.	1895	1	...	1	5	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ping-yao H.	1888	1	5	6	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chieh-hsin H.	1891	1	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hsiao-yi H.	1887	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huo-chow C.	1886	1	3	4	3	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Si-chow C.	1885	1	3	4	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ta-ning H.	1885	1	8	9	3	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chi-chow C.	1891	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ho-tsin H.	1893	1	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCES.	STATIONS. (Arranged as in the Prayer List, com- mencing from N.- West. The dates in this column, in many cases, are of itinerations begun.)	Work begun.	Stations and Missionaries.				Paid Native Helpers.				Unpaid Native Helpers.	Com- muni- cants in Fellow- ship.		Baptized Persons.		Schools.				Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Opium Refuges.		
			Stations.	Out-Stations.	Chapels.	Missionaries and their wives, and Associates.	Ordained Pastors.	Asst. Preachers.	School Teachers.	Chap- lains, etc., Chapel Keepers.		Bible Women.	Male.	Female.	Baptized in 1905.	Baptized from commencement.	Schools.	Native Pupils.	Day.			
SHAN-SI, 1876— <i>continued</i>	Hung-tung H. (including Chao-cheng H.) Yoh-yang H.	1886	1	32	33	8	...	1	10	{ 3 El. 8 D. 30 E.	469	209	169	124	9	3	41 m.	6	74 m.	31 O.R.
	Ping-yang Fu	1879	1	6	7	4	...	2	1	1	2	1 E.	35	44	9	237	4	1	10 m.	...	{ 1 H. 1 D. 3 O.R.	
	Chü-wu H.	1885	1	5	6	4	...	1	2	...	2	{ 1 El. 1 D. 1 S.T. 2 E. 1 B.W.	28	13	...	110	2	2	{ 16 m. 26 f.	...	{ 1 D. 3 O.R.	
	Kiang-chow C.	1898	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1 O.R.
	Yi-cheng H.	1902	1	1	2	2	...	3	...	...	1	16	11	5	35	1	...	...	...	...	1 O.R.
	Yi-shi H.	1891	1	4	5	4	...	3	1	2	1	...	46	30	15	65	5	2	{ 16 m. 4 f.	...	...
	Yun-cheng .	1888	1	...	1	8	...	1	1	...	1	...	9	18	4	64	1	2	{ 6 m. 8 f.	...	...
	Hai-chow C.	1895	1	1	2	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	25	16	13	53	2	1	6 m.	...	1 O.R.	
	Pu-chow Fu	1903	1	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	32	11	16	59	1	2	{ 12 m. 18 f.	...	...
	Lu-an Fu	1887	1	3	4	4	...	3	2	...	...	...	24	5	6	83	1	2	{ 20 m. 5 f.	...	{ 1 D. 1 O.R.
	Lu-ch'eng H.	1889	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	3 E.	11	6	8	57	1	...	...	...	1 O.R.
	Yü-wu .	1896	1	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	{ 3 E. 1 S.T.	50	16	14	64	1	1	6 f.	...	4 O.R.
CHIH-LI, 1887 .	Tien-tsin Fu	1888	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hsiao-hua Fu	1902	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	12	...	5	8	1	1	3 f.	...	1 O.R.
	Hwai-luh H.	1887	1	12	13	4	...	3	...	2	1	7 E.	37	18	31	70	2	...	...	...	1 D.
	Shun-teh Fu	1888	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	4	3	19	1	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

E. SI-CHUAN,
1886

		1886	1	7	8	9	1	3	4	1	2	+2	282	122	77	480	8	2	80 f.	2	+55	1 H.
Pao-ning	Fu	1886	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	...	1	...	33	23	6	74	1	...	...	3	{30 m. 10 f.	1 D.
Sin-tien-tsi	.	1892	1	...	1	3	3	1	1	...	1	...	24	10	15	40	1	...	...	1	18 m.	1 D.
Nan-pu	H.	1902	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	23	15	4	52	1	...	...	1	{5 m. 5 f.	...
Ying-shan	H.	1898	1	...	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	...	86	18	64	105	1	...	...	2	{20 m. 8 f.	...
Chü-hsien	H.	1898	1	9	10	5	5	4	2	1	...	...	58	22	15	91	5	...	...	1	14 m.	1 D.
Shun-king	Fu	1896	1	9	10	3	3	3	1	2	1	...	12	29	9	60	2	...	...	1	{22 m. 3 f.	1 D.
Kwang-yuan	H.	1889	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	39	37	6	128	1	...	...	1	{10 m. 4 f.	...
Fa-chow	C.	1887	1	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	...	1 EL.	22	11	7	24	1	...	...	1	{1 m. 1 f.	{1 H. 1 O.R.
Hsi-t'ing	Fu	1889	1	2	3	7	7	3	2	...	...	...	68	17	18	85	7	...	...	...	{24 m. 1 f.	...
Kai-hsien	H.	1902	1	6	7	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	8	2	3	8	1	...	...	1	4 m.	{1 D. 1 O.R.
Liáng-shan	H.	1902	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	75	23	38	110	4	...	...	2	{4 m. 6 f.	...
Wan-hsien	H.	1888	1	3	4	5	5	1	1	2	...	1 D.	12	1	3	13	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kwei-fu	Fu	1903	1	2	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	1 E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uin-yang	H.	1905	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U-shan	H.	1905	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KWEI-CHOW,
1877

Kwei-yang	Fu	1877	1	2	3	6	6	3	...	...	1	1	9	14	1	92	1	...	...	...	...	...
(Work among		...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aborigines)		...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chen-yian	Fu	1904	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
An-shun	Fu	1888	1	10	11	4	4	7	4	...	3	...	151	55	128	233	7	...	...	4	{57 m. 20 f.	{1 H. 1 D.
Tuh-shan	C.	1893	1	1	2	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	19	24	8	43	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pang-hai	.	1897	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tsen-i	Fu	1902	1	...	1	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

YUN-NAN, 1877

YUN-NAN	Fu	1882	1	...	1	8	8	1 E.	3	1	2	20	2
Chun-ting	Fu	1889	1	...	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	5	16	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ping-i	H.	1904	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ta-li	Fu	1881	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	1 D.
Bhamo	.	1875	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	23	1	...	...	...	...	...
Han-kow	.	1889	1	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I-chang	Fu	1895	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

HU-PEH, 1874

Han-kow	.	1889	1	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I-chang	Fu	1895	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E. Evangelist.

D. Deacon.

EL. Elder.

O.R. Opium Budge.

*** No Report received ; last year's figures.**

† Missionaries' children, etc.

STATISTICS OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION FOR JANUARY 1ST, 1906—continued

PROVINCES. (Arranged as in the Prayer List, com- mencing from N. West. The dates in this column, in many cases, are of iterations begun.)	STATIONS. (Capitals of Pro- vinces in capi- tals. Fu for Fu cities; C. for Chan; H. for Hsin; T. for Ting.)	Work begun.	Stations and Missionaries.				Paid Native Helpers.				Unpaid Native Helpers.		Com- muni- cants in Fellow- ship.	Baptized in 1905.	Organised Churches.	Schools.		Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Opium Refuges.							
			Stations.	Out-Stations.	Chapels.	Missionaries and their wives, and Associates.	Ordained Pastors.	Asst. Preachers.	School Teachers.	Chapel Keepers, etc.	Bible Women.	Schools.				Boarding.	Day.								
HU-PEH, 1874 —continued	Lao-ho-keo	1887	1	1	2	6	...	3	3	1	3	{ 2 El. 1 E. 1 E.	37	36	12	96	2	...	1	94 f.	1 D.				
	Kuh-cheng H.	1903	1	3	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	{ 1 E. 1 El.	18	7	...	26	2	...	...	...	...
KIANG-SI, 1869	Kiu-kiang Fu	1889	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	2	18	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Ku-ling	1898	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ta-ku-tang	1873	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nan-kang Fu	1887	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1 E.	3	4	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Rao-chow Fu	1898	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	2	12	1	...	...	...	...	...
	An-ren H.	1889	1	4	5	4	...	3	...	1	...	1 E.	74	47	19	176	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Tung-hsiang H.	1903	1	3	4	2	...	4	...	...	...	{ 1 El. 6 E. 2 B.W.	33	13	8	46	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Kwei-chi H.	1878	1	11	12	5	2	...	4	1	7	{ 1 El. 6 E. 2 B.W.	117	223	7	482	9	2	{ 31 m. 30 f.	
	Shang-tsing	1893	1	2	3	3	...	1	...	1	1	{ 1 E. 1 B.W.	13	15	4	46	1	
	I-yang H.	1890	1	4	5	5	...	1	1	...	101	93	22	246	5	
	Ho-kou	1878	1	6	7	5	...	6	1	1	2	...	98	86	...	258	1	1	9 m.	
	Kwang-hsin Fu	1901	1	...	1	3	...	2	1	4	2	1	6	1	1	8 m.	
	Yang-kou	1890	1	4	5	3	...	1	1	3	2	1 El.	59	90	12	226	5	1	2 f.	1	12 m.
	Yu-shan H.	1877	1	8	9	5	...	4	2	7	3	...	73	77	8	258	3	1	34 f.	1	4 m.
	Kan-chow Fu	1899	1	4	5	9	...	8	...	1	1	...	47	29	19	88	2
	Long-ch'uan	1904	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	30	11	10	42	1	1	{ 9 m. 1 f.	

[illegible]

STATISTICS OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION FOR JANUARY 1ST, 1906—continued

PROVINCES. (Arranged as in the Prayer List, com- mencing from N.- West. The dates in this column, in many cases, are of itinerations begun.)	STATIONS. (Capitals of Pro- vinces in capi- tals. Fu for Fu cities; C. for Chau; H. for Hsien; T. for Ting.)	Work begun.	Stations and Missionaries.				Paid Native Helpers.					Unpaid Native Helpers.		Com- muni- cants in Fellow- ship.		Baptized Persons.		Organised Churches.		Schools.			Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Opium Refuges.
			Stations.	Out-Stations.	Chapels.	Missionaries and their wives, and Associates.	Ordained Pastors.	Asst. Preachers.	School Teachers.	Chapel Keepers, etc.	Bible Women.	Male.	Female.	Baptized in 1905.	Baptized from commencement.	Schools.	Native Pupils.	Day.	Schools.	Native Pupils.			
CHEH-KIANG, 1857— <i>continued</i>	Tai-chow Fu	1867	1	12	13	4	1	6	1	...	5	13 D.	275	61	25	622	10	...	1	13 f.	{ 1 H. 1 D. 1 O.R.		
	Huang-yen H.	1896	1	12	13	2	...	11	...	3	1	{ 4 E. 2 D.	511	91	35	997	12	...	...	...	...
	Lu-chiao	1900	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	2 D.	146	17	5	300	1	...	...	...	...
	Tai-ping H.	1898	1	7	8	4	...	6	...	1	3	...	374	75	1	558	6	...	...	...	...
	Hsien-chü H.	1899	1	6	7	2	...	3	2	1	2	8 E.	83	50	8	310	4	1	6 m.	2	9 m.		
	Wen-chow Fu	1867	1	48	49	9	6	8	3	5	4	{ 45 E. 7 D. 1 B.W.	469	358	119	1125	19	2	{ 12 m. 38 f.	...	{ 9 m. 4 f.		
	Bing-yae H.	1874	1	48	49	2	...	16	6	4	3	{ 7 EL. 33 E.	433	146	156	707	24	1	16 f.	7	132 m.		
	T'ai-shun H.	1905	1	1	1 D.	
	Shui-an H.	1905	1	23	24	2	...	8	2	4	1	{ 2 EL. 2 E.	177	123	47	425	12	...	2	32 m.	...		
	Chu-chow Fu	1875	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1 E.	42	22	12	79	1	...	1	{ 22 m. 4 f.	...		
	Lung-ch'üan H.	1894	1	5	6	4	...	1	...	5	...	3 EL.	49	19	14	87	4	3 O.R.	
	Chin-yun H.	1898	1	3	4	4	...	2	...	1	10	2	6	6	1	{ 10 m. 12 f.	...	
	Yun-ho H.	1895	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	2 E.	16	14	11	29	1	...	1	
	Sung-yang H.	1896	1	2	3	3	...	3	1	1	39	8	5	48	3	1	{ 18 m. 5 f.
	Yung-kang H.	1882	1	3	4	5	...	3	1	2	1	2 EL.	53	35	30	116	3	1	7 f.	1	17 m.
	Kin-hua Fu	1875	1	3	4	2	...	4	...	3	1	2 D.	60	23	6	148	2
	Lan-chi H.	1894	1	2	3	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	20	12	...	31	1	...	1	...	{ 7 m. 4 f.
	Yen-chow Fu	1902	1	1	2	1	...	2	12	1	6	11	2
	Tong-lu H.	1901	1	2	3	1	2

	Chi-chow Chang-shan	Fu H.	1872 1878	1	4	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	8 E.	66	23	7	201	4	1	7 f.	1	13 m.	1 D.
				1	4	5	2	...	4	42	28	21	161	4
HU-NAN, 1875.	Chang-teh Fu	1898	1	...	1	5	...	2	...	1	20	2	14	24	1
	Nan-chow T.		
	CHANG-SHA Fu	1901	1	1	2	13	...	4	1	...	2	...	24	23	8	61	1	...	...	...	1 { 4 m. 8 f.	1 H.
	*Yuan-chow T.	1903	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	*Pao-ching Fu	1903	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missionaries on Home Staffs . " detained at Home " in Training Homes At Discontinued Stations			...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	...
			
Totals		...	205	632	827	849	18	365	169	206	130	394	9460	4618	2541	21,648	476	66	+1166	122	1831	7 H. 37 D. 101 O.R.	

Total . 1282

14,078.

E. Evangelist. **D. Deacon.** **El. Elder.** **O.R. Opium Refuge.** **B.W. Bible Woman.** **C.K. Chapel Keeper.** *** Last year's figures.**

† 206 of these are English scholars at Chefoo.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

PROVINCES. (Arranged as in the Prayer List, commencing from N.-West.)	Work begun.	Stations and Missionaries.				Paid Native Helpers.					Unpaid Native Helpers.	Communicants in Fellowship.		Baptized Persons.		Organised Churches.	Schools.				Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Opium Refuges.
		Stations.	Out-Stations.	Chapels.	Missionaries and their wives, and Associates.	Ordained Pastors.	Asst. Preachers.	School Teachers.	Colporteurs, etc., Chapel Keepers.	Bible Women.		Male.	Female.	Baptized in 1905.	Baptized from commencement.		Schools.	Native Pupils.	Schools.	Native Pupils.	
KAN-SUH .	1876	10	1	11	42	...	5	5	6	3	...	80	67	34	223	8	2	31	4	48 { 1 H. 4 D. 2 O.R.	
SHEN-SI .	1876	25	23	51	69	...	23	17	13	11	9	388	260	176	1096	30	12	198	5	40 { 4 D. 9 O.R.	
SHAN-SI .	1876	30	82	111	96	...	37	36	14	15	82	1207	642	385	3291	61	25	322	15	210 { 1 H. 3 D. 71 O.R.	
CHIH-LI .	1887	4	12	15	11	...	8	1	2	2	7	60	22	39	97	4	1	3	...	...
SHAN-TONG .	1879	2	1	3	45	...	3	4	1	...	2	78	31	...	258	2	...	+206	4	90 { 1 H. 1 D. 1 O.R.	
HO-NAN .	1875	15	57	72	49	...	26	15	37	14	33	728	314	194	1386	34	4	40	14	149 { 1 H. 5 D. 5 O.R.	
KIANG-SU .	1854	6	7	13	55	...	7	3	1	5	5	78	76	25	248	8	1	17	2	24 1 H.	
W. SI-CHUAN .	1877	11	67	78	49	2	28	12	24	6	24	683	221	198	1333	41	1	20	14	256 3 D. 1 O.R.	
E. SI-CHUAN .	1886	15	44	57	56	1	24	18	12	6	5	742	330	265	1270	35	2	30	16	241 { 2 H. 5 D. 2 O.R.	
KWEI-CHOW .	1877	6	13	19	24	...	13	4	2	5	...	185	94	138	375	11	...	...	4	77 1 H. 1 D.
YUN-NAN .	1877	5	...	6	23	...	2	...	2	...	...	20	5	10	67	7	...	...	...	...
HU-FEH .	1874	4	4	6	15	...	4	3	1	4	5	55	43	12	122	4	...	...	1	94 1 D.
KIANG-SI .	1869	26	66	91	92	3	49	16	26	20	17	842	776	193	2192	55	6	110	16	150 { 3 D. 4 O.R.	
NGAN-HWEI .	1869	12	29	41	46	1	22	8	17	4	16	462	190	89	1019	28	2	25	5	83 3 D. 1 O.R.	
CHEH-KIANG .	1857	29	216	243	80	11	107	26	46	83	183	3718	1515	710	8169	142	10	164	21	357 { 1 H. 2 D. 4 O.R.	
HU-NAN .	1875	5	5	10	25	...	7	1	2	2	5	134	32	73	210	6	...	...	...	...
Etc. (See pre- ceding page)	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .		205	632	827	849	18	365	169	206	130	394	9460	4618	2541	21,648	476	66	1166	122	1831 { 7 H. 37 D. 101 O.R.	

D. Diaconates.

H. Frontals.

O. R. Ordium Refuges.

† English pupils.

INCOME RECEIVED IN ENGLAND FROM 1864-1905

			£	s.	d.
January 1864	.	.	51	14	0
January to December 1865	.	.	1,130	9	2
January to 25th May 1866	.	.	4,094	12	3
26th May 1866 to 25th May 1867	.	.	2,971	19	9
" 1867	"	1868	3,358	3	9
" 1868	"	1869	4,102	19	4
" 1869	"	1870	3,912	11	1
" 1870	"	1871	3,711	2	6
" 1871	"	1872	3,205	1	2
" 1872	"	1873	3,373	18	10
" 1873	"	1874	4,426	3	7
" 1874	"	1875	7,311	15	7
" 1875	"	1876	8,119	14	2
" 1876	"	1877	7,726	17	11
" 1877	"	1878	8,644	9	0
" 1878	"	1879	9,983	11	11
" 1879	"	1880	8,692	11	2
" 1880	"	1881	10,054	5	11
" 1881	"	1882	9,436	0	9
" 1882	"	1883	13,233	13	3
" 1883 to December 1884 (19 months)	.	.	26,179	8	2
January to December 1885	.	.	19,401	4	4
" " 1886	.	.	21,366	16	3
" " 1887	.	.	29,961	10	3
" " 1888	.	.	32,924	10	10
" " 1889	.	.	48,662	19	3
" " 1890	.	.	29,932	17	2
" " 1891	.	.	26,188	4	0
" " 1892	.	.	24,496	3	8
" " 1893	.	.	32,178	14	6
" " 1894	.	.	29,751	17	9
" " 1895	.	.	33,775	5	0
" " 1896	.	.	34,430	15	3
" " 1897	.	.	37,521	4	4
" " 1898	.	.	53,460	13	6
" " 1899	.	.	43,280	16	4
" " 1900	.	.	42,149	15	3
" " 1901	.	.	46,892	16	7
" " 1902	.	.	51,446	10	7
" " 1903	.	.	38,206	11	1
" " 1904	.	.	42,026	7	5
" " 1905	.	.	45,034	5	1
			<u>£906,311</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

INCOME RECEIVED IN NORTH AMERICA FROM 1888-1905

Year.	Dollars.	Year.	Dollars.
1888	3,389·55	1897	35,912·52
1889	6,841·57	1898	35,097·45
1890	16,398·72	1899	45,814·81
1891	17,014·85	1900	40,693·70
1892	21,297·78	1901	49,798·51
1893	20,823·66	1902*	61,437·14
1894	27,514·25	1903	38,699·45
1895	33,320·41	1904	46,579·02
1896	31,878·33	1905	51,786·22

Total for N. America from 1888-1905, \$584,297·94.

* Also the Norristown Home, valued at 12,500 dollars.

N.B.—These amounts do not include monies simply transmitted for Associates

*Dr.**General Summary*

To BALANCES from 1904 :—			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Fund Account			0	7	1			
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS :—								
China Account, Missionaries on Furlough			£13	3	0			
Superannuation Account			26	1	4			
Compassionate Account			6	14	7			
			<hr/>			45	18	11
						<hr/>		
						46	6	0
To RECEIPTS ACKNOWLEDGED								
IN <i>China's Millions</i> as per								
Total in February Number,								
1906 :—								
General Fund Account			27,612	19	4			
Special Accounts :—								
CHINA ACCOUNT :—								
For Specified Purposes								
in China			£2,974	10	4			
„ Missionaries at Home								
on Furlough			255	5	3			
			<hr/>			3,229	15	7
CANDIDATES ACCOUNT			105	17	10			
OUTFITS AND PASSAGES ACCOUNT			694	0	9			
PROPERTY ACCOUNT :—								
Rents			137	13	1			
HOME DEPARTMENT								
ACCOUNT :—								
Office Account			£10	15	0			
Towards Expenses of								
Meetings			11	14	9			
			<hr/>			22	9	9
SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT :—								
Donations			£400	0	0			
Interest on Investments			206	2	6			
			<hr/>			606	2	6
MORTON LEGACY ACCOUNT			12,500	0	0			
COMPASSIONATE ACCOUNT :—								
Interest on Investments			32	1	3			
			<hr/>			44,941	0	1
SALE OF COMPASSIONATE ACCOUNT INVESTMENT						93	5	0
						<hr/>		
						£45,080	11	1

MISSION—BRITAIN

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*of Cash Account for 1905.***Cr.**

BY EXPENDITURE:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. China Account	24,340	19	3			
II. Candidates Account	531	5	9			
III. Outfits and Passages Account	3,098	2	2			
IV. Property Account	111	5	8			
V. Home Department Account	3,688	17	5			
VI. Superannuation Account	660	11	3			
VII. Morton Legacy Account	12,500	0	0			
VIII. Compassionate Account	105	1	7			
				45,036	3	1

*[For Particulars of these Amounts
see the separate Accounts following.]*

BY BALANCES CARRIED FORWARD:—

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT £1 0 4

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS:—

China Account, Mission-
aries on Furlough . £16 8 5

Compassionate Account 26 19 3

43 7 8

44 8 0

£45,080 11 1

I. CHINA ACCOUNT.		£	s.	d.
Cash Remitted to China from London—				
For General Purposes	.	16,765	0	0
„ Special Purposes (Exclusive of Morton Legacy Account)	.	3,024	10	4
Telegraphic Expenses	.	8	7	10
Payments to Missionaries on Furlough	.	4,201	7	4
Medical Attendance, Nursing, and Funeral Expenses	.	40	17	6
Support and Education of Missionaries' Children at Home	.	233	16	3
Allowances to Aged Parent of Missionary	.	25	0	0
Allowances out of Testamentary Bequests	.	42	0	0
		<u>£24,340</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>

II. CANDIDATES ACCOUNT.		£	s.	d.
Training of Candidates including one Student at Livingstone College.				
Allowances for Travelling, Hospital Expenses, and Vaccinations	.	82	16	0
Stationery	.	10	10	3
	.	23	11	3
Men's Probation Home—				
Rates, Taxes, Furnishing, and Insurance	.	46	16	0
Water, Coal, Gas, and Housekeeping	.	130	7	2
Ladies' Probation Home—				
Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Water	.	227	16	6
Paid to Miss Soltau, being special gift towards Training of Candidate	.	5	0	0
Removal of Furniture, and Repairs	.	4	8	7
		<u>£531</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>

III. OUTFITS AND PASSAGES ACCOUNT.		£	s.	d.
Outfits and Passages to China, etc.	.	3055	8	7
Shipment of Baggage, Travelling, and Sundries	.	42	13	7
		<u>£3098</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

IV. PROPERTY ACCOUNT.		£	s.	d.
Repairs to Newington Green and Pyrland Road Properties, Attention to Gardens, and Surveyor's Charges	.	94	1	9
Ground Rent and Insurance	.	17	3	11
		<u>£111</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

We have examined the above Accounts with the Books and Vouchers and the We have also verified the Consols and Bonds held by the Mission, representing The other Property of the Mission in England and Scotland is vested in the and consists of the Mission's Freehold Premises at Newington Green, some Property Mildmay. The Mission has also a Superannuation Fund of £5000—invested in

V. HOME DEPARTMENT ACCOUNT.		£	s.	d.
Missionary Home—				
Rates, Taxes, Insurance, and Repairs		113	11	9
Water, Coke, Housekeeping, and Sundry Expenses		177	7	1
Office Expenses—				
Rates, Taxes, Insurance, Furnishing, and Repairs		74	18	6
Gas, Water, Coke, and Cleaning		53	11	5
Salaries of Home Officials and Office Helpers		1460	18	8
Office Stationery and Sundries		83	19	11
Postages, Telegrams, Telephone, and Carriage		94	9	5
Cheque Books and Bank Commissions		10	15	11
Expenses of Meetings arranged in London—				
Travelling, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Hire of Halls, etc.		290	10	3
Rates, Taxes, Gas, Water, Coke, etc.		29	3	5
Other Expenses—				
Expenses of Glasgow Office and Meetings arranged in Scotland		89	16	9
Missionaries employed on Home Staff		555	1	0
Printing and Circulating <i>China's Millions</i> (supplied Free to Donors), and Books and Reports given away		624	4	1
Missionary Boxes, Telegraphic Codes, and Incidental Expenses		30	9	3
		<u>£3688</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>

VI. SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.		£	s.	d.
Allowances to Retired Workers		660	11	3

VII. MORTON LEGACY ACCOUNT.		£	s.	d.
Remitted to China		12,500	0	0

VIII. COMPASSIONATE ACCOUNT.		£	s.	d.
[Special Gift for Relief of Sufferers through Boxer Riots of 1900.]				
Payments for Widows and Orphans of Martyred Missionaries		105	1	7

Bank Pass Books, and find them correct.
the Compassionate Account.

China Inland Mission Corporation (a Body that acts as Trustees for the Mission),
at Lochee held in Fee Simple, and two Leasehold Houses in Pyrrland Road,
Mortgages on House Property.

(Signed) ARTHUR J. HILL, VELLACOTT & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

CHINA INLAND MISSION—NORTH AMERICA

General Summary of Cash Account for 1905.

Dr.

Cr.

Receipts:—		Disbursements:—	
	\$	Cha.	\$
Balances from 1904:—			
General Fund Account	975	20	29,215 33
Outfit and Passage Account	50	00	4,423 03
Building and Rental Account	271	80	278 90
			876 80
			1,796 96
Received in 1905:—			
Missionary Account: for the support of missionaries in China and at home	24,432	87	147 02
Native Helper Account: for the support of Pastors, Evangelists, and Biblewomen	4,423	03	557 99
Native School Account: for the support of native children in schools in China	278	90	955 90
Foreign Special Account: for famine relief, purchase of Gospels, tracts, etc.	876	80	116 50
Outfit and Passage Account: for outfit, and for passages to China	1,796	96	5,314 56
Candidate Account: for candidates' travelling expenses, and for their testing and training in the Mission Homes	147	02	1,420 33
Travelling Account: for travelling expenses of returned missionaries, deputation workers, officers, and office helpers	557	99	3,184 14
China's Millions Account: for printing and circulating of China's Millions	955	90	584 83
Literature Account: for purchase and free distribution of Mission literature	116	50	
Mission Home Account: purchase of Mission Home at Germantown, and for interest in connection with same	4,848	93	
Support of officers and families, and for the entertainment of visitors in the Mission Homes	15,258	11	
Support of office and home helpers	51,786	22	
Office fixtures, printing, stationery, postage, telegrams, bank charges, etc.			
Rental, furnishings, improvements, and repairs of Mission Homes: for rental of offices in Philadelphia; for fuel, gas, water, taxes, and insurance; and for storage and moving of furniture			
Meeting expenses: for rent of halls, etc.			
Balance:—			
General Fund			\$1,037 02
Outfit and Passage Account			203 62
Building Fund Account			7 64
Interest Account			1 87
Literature Account			8 50
			1,258 65
			\$53,083 22

The above statement combines in one Cash Abstract the Philadelphia and Toronto Accounts. The Philadelphia Account has been audited and found correct by Mr. A. B. Means, of Philadelphia, Pa. The Toronto Account has been audited and found correct by Mr. J. Barnet, of Toronto, Ontario.

CHINA INLAND MISSION—AUSTRALASIA

通

General Summary of Cash Account for 1905.

51.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in National Bank, 1st January 1905—			
General Fund . . £290	1	4	
Native Helpers, etc., Fund	12	18	6
Transmission Account	8	3	6
Deposit of Missionary	25	0	0
	<hr/> 336	3	4
" Donations	2879	1	1
" " for Passage Money	167	0	0
" " for Native Helpers, etc. . .	179	9	11
" Amounts for Transmission to Missionaries .	504	8	7
" Sales of <i>China's Millions</i> and other Literature .	232	4	9
	<hr/>		
Total	£4298	7	8
	<hr/>		
By Remittances to China :—			
General Fund	£1717	7	11
Native Helpers, etc.	192	8	5
Transmission Account	493	19	0
	<hr/> 2403	15	4
" Allowances to Missionaries on Furlough .	469	12	6
" " to Home Workers	543	0	8
" Travelling Expenses and Passage Money .	316	17	5
" Office and Petty Expenses, Postages, etc. .	221	11	10
" Cost of <i>China's Millions</i> and other Literature	257	10	4
" Transmission to Home Workers, etc. . .	18	13	1
" Refund of Deposit of Missionary	25	0	0
" Bank Charges	0	10	0
" Balance in Bank	£16	16	6
" " in hand.	25	0	0
	<hr/> 41	16	6
	<hr/>		
Total	£4298	7	8

8th Jan. 1906.

(Signed) J. JAMES KITCHEN, M.B. et Ch.B., Hon. Treas.

Dr. *Disposition of Funds remitted from England, America, and Australasia, and Donations received in China during 1905.* **Cr.**

We have examined the above Abstract with the Returns from China, and find it correct.
We have traced the Items charged in the "Home Accounts" as remitted to China, and find they are duly accounted for, with the exception of the Items referred to in the above Note.

1 FINEBURY CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C., 4th May 1906.

(Signed) ARTHUR J. HILL, VELLACOTT & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

† With the exception of Tls. 616-39 the whole of this balance is on Special Accounts, to be used only for particular purposes.

ABSTRACT OF ASSOCIATES' FUNDS FOR THE YEAR 1905

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Dr.

To Balance from 1904	Tls.	Cts.
" Remittances through London Office,	.	. . 3,178 29
£2766 : 12 : 8 (at current rates of ex-		
change, average rate 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Tael)	20,331	62
" Remittances from Homelands direct to		
Shanghai (at 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Tael =		
£8093 : 17 : 5)	59,427	29
Total	Tls. 82,937	20

	Tls.	Cts.
By Payment to Associates :—		
For Personal Use	60,480	78
" Mission Expenses, Renta, Travelling Ex- penses, etc.	11,076	09
" Schools	1,184	96
" Houses	4,703	09
" Passages Home	1,244	41
" Famine Relief	19	51
" Medical	64	07
Total	Tls. 78,772	91
By Balance	4,164	29
Total	Tls. 82,937	20

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN CHINA, 1905

NAME OF SOCIETY	DATE
Allgemeiner Evangelical Protestant Missionsverein . . .	1885
American Advent Christian Mission	1897
American Baptist Missionary Union	1843
American Bible Society	1876
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions . . .	1830
American Norwegian Lutheran Mission	1899
American Presbyterian Mission	1844
American Presbyterian Mission (South)	1867
American Presbyterian Reformed Mission	1897
American Protestant Episcopal Church Mission	1835
American Society of Friends' Mission	1890
American Southern Baptist Mission	1845
Basel Missionary Society	1852
Berlin Foundling House	1850
Berlin Missionary Society	1882
Bible Christian Mission	1885
Blind, Mission for Chinese, Peking	1881
British and Foreign Bible Society	1843
Canadian Methodist Mission	1891
Canadian Presbyterian Mission	1888
+Central China Religious Tract Society	1876
China Inland Mission	1865
+China Missionary Alliance	1901
+Chinese Tract Society	1878
Christian and Missionary Alliance	1890
Christian College in China, Macao	
+Christian Vernacular Society of Shanghai	1890
Christians' Mission	1885
Church Missionary Society	1844
Church of England Zenana Mission	1884
Church of Scotland Mission	1878
Cumberland Presbyterian Mission	1898
Danish Lutheran Mission	1896
+Educational Association of China	1877
English Baptist Mission	1845
English Methodist Mission	
English Presbyterian Mission	1847
English United Methodist Free Church	1864
Finland Missionary Society	1901
*Finnish Free Church Mission	1890

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN CHINA 149

NAME OF SOCIETY	DATE
Foreign Christian Missionary Society	1886
Friends' Foreign Mission	1886
*German China Alliance Mission	1889
Gospel Mission	1892
Hauge's Synodes Mission	1892
Hildesheim Mission for the Blind, Hong-Kong Independent	1890
Irish Presbyterian Church Mission	1869
London Missionary Society	1807
Lutheran Brethren Mission	
†Medical Missionary Society	1886
Methodist Episcopal Church, South, U.S.A.	1848
Methodist Episcopal Mission	1847
Methodist Union Publishing House	
National Bible Society of Scotland	1863
†North China Tract Society	1882
North-West Kiang-si Mission	
Norwegian Lutheran Mission	1891
*Norwegian Mission in China	1894
Norwegian Missionary Society	1901
Presbyterian Church of New Zealand	
Protestant Methodist Church Mission, Hu-nan	
Reformed Church in America	1842
Reformed Church in the United States	1897
Rhenish Missionary Society	1847
Scandinavian American Christian Free Mission	1888
*Scandinavian China Alliance Mission	1891
Seamen's Church and Mission Society	
Seamen's Mission	1885
Seventh Day Adventist Mission	1888
Seventh Day Baptist Mission	1847
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	1874
†Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese	1886
South Chih-li Mission	
Swedish American Missionary Covenant	1890
Swedish Baptist Mission, Kiao-chau	
*Swedish Holiness Union	1890
*Swedish Mission in China	1887
Swedish Missionary Society	1890
The John G. Kerr Refuge for Insane, Canton	
United Brethren in Christ	1889
United Society for Christian Endeavour for China	
United Evangelical Church Mission	1900
United Free Church of Scotland	1863
Wesleyan Missionary Society	1851
Woman's Union Mission	1859
Yale University Mission	1904
Young Men's Christian Associations	

* Societies associate with the China Inland Mission.

† Associations formed in China for special work, composed of missionaries connected with regular missionary societies.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

HOME CENTRES.

EUROPE

- ENGLAND . . . Newington Green, Mildmay, London, N.
SCOTLAND . . . 121 Bath Street, Glasgow.
SWITZERLAND . . . St. Chrischona, near Basel.

NORTH AMERICA.

- UNITED STATES . . . 235 School Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
CANADA 507 Church Street, Toronto.

AUSTRALASIA.

- AUSTRALIA 267 Collins Street, Melbourne.
NEW ZEALAND . . . "MOANA," Michie Street, Roslyn, Dunedin.
TASMANIA 103 Macquarie Street, Hobart.

ASSOCIATE MISSIONS.

EUROPE.

- SWEDEN The Swedish Mission in China, Stockholm.
 The Swedish Holiness Union, Torp, Kumla.
 The Scandinavian China Alliance, Jönköping.
NORWAY The Norwegian Mission in China, Christiania.
GERMANY The German China Alliance, Seifenstrasse 5, Barmen.
 The Liebenzell Mission, Liebenzell, Württemberg.
FINLAND The Free Church Mission, Sentula, Dickursby.

NORTH AMERICA.

- UNITED STATES . . The Scandinavian China Alliance, 1084 N. Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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Founder—The late Rev. J. HUDSON TAYLOR, M.R.C.S.

General Director—D. E. HOSTE.

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Cashier—WALTER TUCKER.

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Telegraphic Address—LAMMERMUIR, LONDON.

Telephone—1807 DALSTON.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY, 21 Lombard Street, London, E.C.

All donations to be addressed to the Secretary. Cheques and Money Orders (payable at G.P.O.) to be made payable to the CHINA INLAND MISSION, and crossed "London and County Bank."

It is particularly requested that on every occasion when a sum of money is sent for *transmission* to a Missionary as a *gift*, or for any *private* purpose, it be clearly indicated as *for transmission only*. But money intended for the *support or work* of any particular Missionary, or for a Native Helper, or Bible-woman, or Scholar, or any other Mission object, being practically a contribution to the Mission, should not be marked *for transmission*, but the desired object indicated only.

CHINA'S MILLIONS.

The Organ of the CHINA INLAND MISSION is published monthly. It may be had direct from the Offices of the Mission at any of English-speaking Home Centres or through the Publishers.

The English Edition is published by Messrs. Morgan and Scott. Price 1d. per month; 1s. 6d. post free per annum.

The American Edition from Mission Offices. 50 cents per annum.

The Australasian Edition from M. and M. L. Hutchinson, Little Collins Street, Melbourne. 1d. per month; 1s. 6d. post free per annum.

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Postal Information.

In writing to Missionaries in China it is advisable to write the name of the Mission in full, thus—China Inland Mission—not "C.I.M." The postal directions for each station will be found on pp. 103-118.

Letters from the British Empire, with the exception of Australia and Tasmania, can be sent for one penny per half-ounce to Shanghai, Ningpo, Chefoo, and Hankow. To all other places the letters need 2½d. per half-ounce. Letters should always be directed to the Missionary at his station. If sent to Shanghai for 1d. when the station is in the interior, this involves extra work and expense to the workers on the field.

The Postal Union rates apply to letters from any other country than the above-mentioned ones.

To all places in the interior to which there is no steamer or railway communication, a charge is now made on delivery, by the Chinese Imperial Post Office, on parcels, papers, and printed matter, etc., in addition to the Postal Union rates. This cannot be prepaid in the home country. This regulation does not affect letters and postcards prepaid at Postal Union rates.

Telegraphic Address.

The registered Telegraphic Address of the China Inland Mission at Shanghai, and all stations in China at which there are Telegraph Offices, also at Philadelphia, Toronto, and Melbourne, is—INLAND.

At London and Glasgow alone, the Telegraphic Address is—

LAMMERMUIR.

FOR ENGLAND OR AUSTRALASIA

FORM OF BEQUEST

*I bequeath to the China Inland Mission (Office, *NEW-INGTON GREEN, LONDON, N.), the sum of....., free of Legacy duty; and I direct that this sum be paid to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Mission, whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.*

* To be altered according to the country—England, or Australasia.

FOR NORTH AMERICA

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath unto the China Inland Mission of North America (with Offices at PHILADELPHIA, PENN-SYLVANIA, and at TORONTO, ONTARIO) the sum of dollars, to be expended for the appropriate objects of said Mission; and I direct that the release of the Treasurer of the said Mission shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors in the premises.

FORM OF DEVISE

(REAL ESTATE)

I give and devise unto the China Inland Mission of North America (with Offices at PHILADELPHIA, PENN-SYLVANIA, and at TORONTO, ONTARIO), all that certain [here insert description of property], with the appurtenances, in fee simple, for the use, benefit, and behoof of said Mission for ever; and I direct that the release of the Treasurer of the said Mission shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors in the premises.

APPENDIX

GROWTH OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA

In 1842	.	.	.	.	6 Communicants.
In 1860	.	.	.	.	1000 "
In 1877	.	.	.	.	13,035 "
In 1890	.	.	.	.	37,287 "
In 1898	.	.	.	.	80,682 "
In 1900	.	.	.	.	112,808 "
In 1903	.	.	.	.	144,000 "

TABLE OF COMPARISON

Of all Societies.	1900.	1904.	Increase Per cent.
Protestant Missionaries in China	2,785	3,107	13
Chinese Helpers	6,388	8,313	30
Communicants	112,808	131,404	17
Mission Stations	653	765	17
Mission Out-stations	2,476	3,666	48
Hospital Patients	691,732	880,304	27
Day Schools	1,819	2,100	15
Scholars in these Schools	35,412	43,275	22
Higher Educational Institutions	170	275	62
Students in these Institutions .	5,150	7,283	41

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION

C.I.M.	1875.	1885.	1895.	1905.	Increase of last 10 years.
Missionaries	52	225	641	849	208
Native Helpers	75	117	462	1282	820
Stations and Out-stations	52	106	260	837	577
Communicants		1655	5211	14,078	8867
Chapels		85	259	827	568
Organised Churches	28	55	154	475	321
	Churches formed.				
Baptized from Com- mencement		2026	8018	21,648	13,630

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN CHINA

1. RAILWAY LINES NOW WORKING.

Peking to Han-kow.
Peking to Tung-chow.
Peking to Newchwang *via* Tien-tsin.
Tsingtau to Chinan Fu (Shang-tung).
Shanghai to Woosung.
P'inghsiang to Liling (Kiang-si and Hu-nan)
Canton to Samshui.
Taok'ou to Chinghua (Ho-nan).
Port Arthur to Harbin.
Hsin-min-t'un Line.

2. RAILWAY LINES IN CONSTRUCTION.

Canton to Han-kow.
Peking to Kalgan.
Chengting Fu to T'aiyüan Fu (Shan-si).
Shanghai to Nanking.
Swatow to Ch'ao-chow Fu.
P'ing-yang Fu to Tsechow Fu (Shan-si).
K'aifeng Fu to Loyang (Ho-nan).
Yun-nan to Tongkin.

3. RAILWAY LINES PROJECTED.

Han-kow to Chentu Fu (Hu-peh and Si-chuan).
Tsintsin to Chin-kiang.
Hang-chow to Ning-po and Hang-chow to Soochow.
Canton to Kowloon (Hong-kong).
Wuhu to Kuangte-chow (Ngan-hwei).
Canton to Amoy (Kwangtung).
Canton to Kan-chow Fu (Kiang-si).
Oh'en-chow to Ch'angte Fu (N. Ho-nan).
T'ungkuan to P'uchow Fu (Shan-si).
Kiu-kiang to Nan-chang Fu (Kiang-si).
Hsinning to Yungchiang (Kwangtung).
Hsin-min-t'un to Moukden (Manchuria).
Kalgan to Kulun (Manchuria).
Lan-chow Fu to Ili (Kan-suh).

CHINESE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE

During the year 1905 no fewer than 307 new post offices have been opened throughout China, making a total of 1626 post offices in all. The land lines covered by couriers now measure about 40,000 miles (English), the routes covered by native boats 5000 miles, and by railways 2780 miles. The number of parcels handled has advanced from 771,000 to over one million, and the money order transactions from half a million taels to Hk. Tls. 820,000.

The following table shows the rapid development of the Chinese Imperial Postal system :—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Head and Sub-offices	30	30	34	40	41
Branch Offices . . .	134	263	320	352	396
Agencies	12	153	609	927	1,189
Articles dealt with .	10,500,000	20,000,000	42,500,000	66,000,000	76,000,000
Parcels : number . .	126,800	260,000	487,000	772,000	1,032,000
Parcels: weight (kilos.)	250,000	545,000	1,213,000	2,702,000	3,262,000
Letters in Native Clubbed Mails	7,300,000	8,000,000	7,267,000	8,300,000	8,896,000

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE

The telegraph service of the Empire on 31st December 1905 worked with 346 stations, 21,379 miles length of line open, and 34,641 miles length of wire.

THE ANNUAL VALUE OF CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE

YEAR.	NET IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.	Hk. Taels.
1901	268,302,918	169,656,757	437,959,675
1902	315,363,905	214,181,584	529,545,489
1903	326,739,133	214,352,467	541,091,600
1904	344,060,608	239,486,683	583,547,291
1905	447,100,791	227,888,197	674,988,988

NET IMPORTATION OF OPIUM, 1904 AND 1905

YEAR.	BENARES.	MALWA.	PATNA.	PERSIAN.	TOTAL.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
1904	9,612	22,098	19,947	3,095	54,752
1905	11,294	16,034	22,901	1,691	51,920

CHINA'S SHIPPING

In 1900, 69,230 vessels entered and cleared with a tonnage of 40,807,242. In 1905, 223,959 vessels entered and cleared with a tonnage of 72,755,547. The large increase in vessels is from the increase in Chinese junks, which advanced from 7709 in 1900 to 113,679 in 1905, the advance being mainly in 1904 and 1905.

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